





oday on  
councils

## HOME NEWS

# Black Paper' writers launch fierce attack on bureau's comprehensive schooling report

Diana Goddard  
Education Correspondent

Researchers at the highly regarded National Children's Bureau, which has recently published findings suggesting that children do just as well in comprehensive schools as in grammar schools, were accused yesterday of trying to pull off one of the greatest educational tricks for many years.

Speaking at a press conference in London, Mrs Caroline Cox and Mr John Marks, both contributors to the right-wing

Papers on Education, said the bureau's report, "Progress in Secondary Schools", by Shirley Steedman, was "shockingly bad" and "an appalling attack on the principles of social science".

They said that their analysis of research findings published today by the Centre for Studies whose founders are Margaret Thatcher and Sir Joseph

Cox, who was head of the sociology department at London Polytechnic and director of the nursing research unit at Chel-

msbury, was "so biased

in its interpretation of its own data that it is hard to avoid the suspicion that those concerned, with its production, including the advisory group on which the Department of Education and Science was represented,

were culpable of gross partiality and/or influenced by vested interests". Mrs Cox and Mr Marks said:

The bureau's study, which

## Air UK to trim routes and shed 400 jobs

By Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent

John Withrow  
first test case of the new legislation's secondary picketing

arrived yesterday by the intervention of the Conciliation and Service (Acas) in a Derbyshire case

earlier before Judge

listening as a deputy High

Judge at Nottingham, in a shop steward was

of illegal secondary

under the Employment

Act, was adjourned

after the court was

an agreement had been

between Airshead Re-

Co. and the Transport

Workers' Union, Harry Ratcliffe, managing

of Adshad Ratcliffe, managing

of putty and glazing

said there had been

enthusiastic intervention

and a new pay offer

put to the workers

sides refused to disclose

details of the offer but

said that it would be

Forty-five transport

workers worse off

have been given a

£15 more than the

was operated to pay

company had agreed to

ascend. Mr Keith

a senior shop steward

factory at Belper, of

an illegal secondary

the company's hub

at Ashbourne, 14

at

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Ecclestone

civil servants

governments of growing alcoholism

was strongly criti-

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## HOME NEWS

**'Stand firm' will be constituency call to Tory conference**

By Fred Emery  
Political Editor

The motion most critical of the Government selected for debate at the Conservative conference in Brighton between October 7 and 10 charges it with "failing to communicate its message to the people". Party officers yesterday suggested that the motion was typical conference fare, but their conference agenda itself points to part of the difficulty.

Not until the second day of the conference will the Conservatives debate unemployment; and only on the third day will they debate economic policy, with the overriding message from constituencies: "Stand firm".

The agenda, published yesterday, reflects what Sir Charles Johnston, chairman of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations executive committee, called the party's "stand firm" sense of "wishing them well, but in no way letting the Government off the hook".

In fact, in contrast to the rising call from industry and commerce for a cut in interest rates, the main theme in 108 motions submitted on economic and taxation policy is for the Government not to weaken now; if anything, to be even tougher in public spending cuts. The 125 motions were, of course, submitted in July.

The support given must, Sir Charles said, "undoubtedly be encouraging to the Government".

**Lord Thorneycroft to stay**

By Michael Hatfield  
Political Reporter

Lord Thorneycroft ended speculation that he might retire as chairman of the Conservative Party after this year's conference by announcing yesterday that he would continue for at least another year, "God willing".

He returned from a painting holiday in Greece to find premature political obituaries in the press and, wondered

whether the speculation might have been initiated by Downing Street.

The Prime Minister, on the other hand, supported discreet leaking by Lord Thorneycroft himself, as he discovered when they met last week.

Lord Thorneycroft, aged 71, who could lay claim to having the most joyful face in politics, was appointed chairman of the party in 1973, after a decade in the political doldrums.

**Home is a haunted fortress in tormented Fermanagh****A picture-postcard hell in Ulster**

From Christopher Thomas Lighthill, to Fermanagh

Down a remote country lane just inside the Ulster border in Fermanagh, an ordinary-looking house stands isolated in a picture-postcard setting of lakes and hills. But the house is far from ordinary, and life is a nightmare for the people who live there.

The roof there are two flares ready to be launched at the touch of a button. One will cover the house and surrounding fields in brilliant light, the other will give a loud explosion.

The windows are double-glazed, with a difference. The inner layer is made of a new material strong enough to repel bullets of considerable velocity. It shuts out much of the daylight; even in brilliant sunshine, the rooms seem dull.

On the wall a bullet-proof vest hangs from a hook and is doored over for visits to the shops. The family car is locked in the garage every night, not to protect it from the elements, but to stop a bomb being attached.

The owner of the house goes

nowhere without his gun, a weighty American-made Ruger, a shot pistol, repeating firing, .357 Magnum bullet. He takes it to church on Sundays.

The intense caution is necessary for one reason. The man is a policeman living near the border; a vulnerable and comparatively easy target for the IRA, which has shown increasing emphasis on border areas.

The protection afforded to members of the security forces who live in dangerous areas can never be more than a slight deterrent to the would-be killer. The death this year of three men connected with the police or the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR) near the village of Newtownbutler, is evidence of that.

Going out after dark is a nightmare for soldiers and policemen, and for their families. A man might go out for 12 or even 24 hours on duty with the UDR, and those left waiting at home do not sleep well; they tune constantly to the local news bulletins. It is a formula for nervous disorders, depression and despair.

**Keith Flynn is incurable.****But at least he can 'communicate'.**

Keith Flynn was a busy chef working in Chelsea until he was seriously injured in a road accident. He is now almost totally paralysed and virtually unable to speak. But he can still "talk" to people with the aid of the special communicator with which we have provided him. He is also helped by skilled speech therapy and equally skilled nursing.

We have over 270 severely disabled and incurable patients like Keith to care for. We cannot cure them. But we can help them. Skilled care can minimise their disabilities as much as possible and can help them lead as full a life as possible. But we, too, need help. We are not part of the Health Service and we rely a lot on the generosity of the compassionate.

**YOU CAN HELP us with a donation, a deed of covenant or a bequest.**

**THE ROYAL HOSPITAL & HOME FOR INCURABLES**  
(Putney and Brighton),  
Dept. TH West Hill, Putney, London SW15 3SW.  
Patrons: HM The Queen and HM The Queen Mother,  
Director of Appeals and Publicity:  
Air Commodore D. F. Rixson, OBE, DFC, AFC.

**Heirlooms sale may reach £150,000**

From Frances Gibb  
Brading, Isle of Wight

as it enters the critical phase of its life".

Why the conference was launching its proceedings with a rather defensive reaction to the Labour Party proposal to abolish the House of Lords, Sir Charles could not explain; he said there was strong feeling in the constituencies.

The most difficult debate will, as usual, be faced by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment. He will reply to a motion which states that the role of the trade union movement is to advise and to be consulted but not to negotiate with the Government. It urges the Government to "continue the review of the privileges enjoyed by unions to bring the law closer to the views of the majority".

The agenda makers will possibly come in for most party criticism for their selection of a gentle motion on race relations.

It welcomes changes made by the Government to strengthen the legal position of immigrants and asserts that changes of attitude can best be effected through goodwill and not through unenforceable legislation or coercion.

Somewhat surprisingly, there are no debates scheduled on two of the Government's acclaimed policy successes. The EEC budget is mentioned not at all, and Europe is only referred to in motions on policy towards the Soviet block and food poucation.

The most difficult debate will

be on the EEC budget.

From Ian Murray  
Paris, Sept 17

The house on the Isle of Wight where Charles I spent his last night of freedom before imprisonment in Carisbrooke Castle, was stripped bare yesterday for the start of a two-day sale of family heirlooms spanning several hundred years.

Nurwell House, at Brading

has been associated with the Ogleasters, one of the island's oldest families, since one of William the Conqueror's knights settled there.

Yesterday 200 villagers,

holidaymakers and dealers watched as portraits, silver, clocks, books and other antiques went under the hammer.

Mrs Margaret Ogleaster, the present owner, whose husband died four years ago, has been forced to sell both the house and contents because she can no longer afford its upkeep.

She said that she had found many of the antiques stacked in the attic. She did not know where they were. They were bought by three generations and found by their sons.

A group of portraits of Charles I, the family's most distinguished guest, painted by Robert Strange, after Van Dyck, together with a document thought to bear the king's signature, fetched £20.

Coincidentally included was a pair of initials, covered with leather which went for £18, and a domed glass case of tropical birds which went for £75.

At the other end of the range, £3,000 was paid for a sailing scene by Dominic Serres, the eighteenth-century English School artist, and £3,000 for a seventeenth-century Aubusson tapestry of exotic birds.

By the end of today, Phillips, the auctioneers, expect a total of about £150,000.

Negotiations are under way for the purchase of the 12-bedroom house, on the market at £150,000. The original manor house was destroyed by fire in 1552 when the family moved into the present Nunwell House, once a farmhouse.

The boycott call was made on grounds that the meat is "of poor quality, potentially dangerous for the consumer and a waste of energy".

The alleged danger is side-effects caused by the hormone injected into the young animals to make them gain weight. It contains a toxin believed to cause cancer and deformities in humans.

Publication of the 170,000 copies of the consumer magazine has been delayed so that the director, M-Pierre Fauchon, can alter the inquiry article, which was originally entitled "No longer eat beef", which reverses the wording of an old advertising slogan.

M. Fauchon said he had received a number of telephone calls from M-Pierre Mahegnier, the Minister of Agriculture, warning him to be very careful about what he printed in the magazine and warning him of the large damages that could be awarded for libel.

M. Mahegnier said today that "if everyone throws himself into a boycott campaign and says anything he likes without listening to what the people who have been working on the subject for 20 years have to say, just where will we end up?"

A big drop in veal consumption would cause an agricultural crisis. Much of the French surplus is fed to calves, so dairy farmers would also be affected.

A cut in beef consumption would aggravate the situation.

Butchers are demanding strict controls to ensure that no carcass containing toxin reaches market, but many farmers say that without the extra weight the hormone gives, beef or veal production would not be economic.

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**WEST EUROPE****Beef joins veal in French drug dispute**

From Ian Murray  
Paris, Sept 17

An inquiry to show that French beef as well as veal is being treated with dangerous hormone drug has been carried out by the consumer magazine "50 Millions de Consommateurs".

But the issue has yet to appear in journals and the magazine said today that the Ministry of Agriculture had "intervened

because the article criticized it".

The ministry has already reacted to a real boycott called a week ago.

The official position is that if the boycott were effective it would cause serious unemployment.

Meanwhile, the magazine has

called for a ban on the use of

hormones in animal feeding.

It is campaigning for the

FDI's 12.8 per cent of the

vote cast for the party

all second votes cast for the

FDP help towards the party's

representation in the Senate

VERSEAS

## Rave concern in West over Seoul decision to hang opposition leader

By Foreign Staff

The martial law authorities can confirm, reduce or suspend the sentences within 10 days and appeal to a higher military court, is automatic under martial law regulations. If that fails, Mr Kim can appeal to the civilian Supreme Court and, as a last resort, appeal for clemency to President Chun Doo Hwan.

TOKYO: The Japanese Government warned South Korea today that relations between the two countries would be impaired if Mr Kim was executed. Japanese newspapers have described the trial as a miscarriage of justice (Peter Hazelhurst writes).

Mrs Choi Kyung Nok, the South Korean Ambassador in Tokyo, was summoned to the Japanese Foreign Ministry today and reminded that the two countries had entered into a political agreement shortly after Mr Kim's release from a Tokyo hotel seven years ago by members of the South Korean Agency.

In other developments, General Kamel Yamak, the martial law commander of south-eastern Turkey provinces, said in a communiqué today that "one terrorist was killed and three were captured" in a clash with military units near Siverek, in the south-eastern province of Ufka.

It was in this province that in the days prior to the military coup last Friday, members of the Kurdish separatist organization "Apocu" had killed a number of soldiers.

In Ankara, informed sources reported that the Ankara Martial Law Command, backed by police, had arrested "hundreds of people" in former "liberated zones", held by extremists.

CLEARLY, Administration officials here feel, that any public condemnation by them of the sentence at this delicate stage in the proceedings could only jeopardise Mr Kim's chances of a reprieve.

LONDON: Britain is cooperating with her partners in the EEC in urging clemency for Mr Kim. An expression of the Community's concern is expected to be made officially to Seoul soon (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

Leading article, page 15

Spain  
Vote on  
autonomy

## Afeli remanded in bes investigation

she Brilliant

Sept 17

the Gabai aged 55, a long Israel Government was remanded for 15 years, in connexion with along police investigation allegations of bribery option in the Ministry of Affairs. He was a person remanded by the investigation

studying confidentially by the police, Mr Gabai, the magistrate, a of the material in Mr Gabai, as an adviser minister. The case was dealt heavily on the of Mr Yisrael Gottlieb, mayor of the Beni had agreed to testify witness.

an unexpected development, some doubt Gottlieb's appearance as Israel's two chief rabbis, manifested itself, said the concept witness was forbidden law.

President Yitzhak Navon himself, a Sephardi, expressed concern over the possible build up of ethnic tension.

## Carrington defends fort for PLO role

spanier

Correspondent Carrington, the Foreign Minister, told leaders of the community last night, understood Israeli about security, but the Liberation Organisation to be associated settlement. That it is undeniably Lord Carrington the meeting, which in London at the of the Board of British Jews, that represent a very large testimony, that say you cannot it an organization

that they do not like or do not approve of or which is engaged in terrorism; cannot sustain that argument, in my opinion.

Before an audience of about 400 the Foreign Secretary was asked a number of questions about British policy towards Israel. The Government was accused of having changed its position by leading support to the PLO.

Lord Carrington said in reply that the Venice declaration by the EEC was deliberately even handed in balancing Israeli security on the one hand with the rights of Palestinians on the other. This had to be the basis of any solution in the Middle East.

A different story has it that Mr Nazar Mohammed was accompanied by Dr J. S. Teja, the Indian Ambassador in Kabul. Dr Teja yesterday held talks lasting two and a half hours with the Polish Ambassador to determine what one source called a "procedure of action".

He was due to meet the Afghan Chief of Protocol today.

Mr Griffin is expected in Delhi on Friday and may hope to be able to bring the defector with him.

On Monday Mr Faiz Mohammed, the Afghan Foreign Minister, was killed by a member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Mr Nazar Mohammed, who was believed to have been killed in a coup in September.

Afghan security outside the premises of the American Embassy in Kabul defected to the Soviet side and the security of the premises and the dignity and privileges

## Big manhunt for killers of Istanbul policeman

From Sinan Fisik

Ankara, Sept 17

Terrorists belonging to "Dev-Yol", the most active of Turkey's underground leftist organizations, have apparently kept a promise that they would "increase activities" with the murder of a police inspector today in the Istanbul suburb of Sarigerme.

Inspector Aykut Genc and his wife, also a member of the police force, were driving to work when two young men armed with automatic weapons opened fire on their car. Mr Genc was killed immediately and his wife was taken to hospital with a leg wound.

A massive manhunt was launched in the area, and informed sources reported that the killers had been identified.

On the eve of the murder, an unidentified caller had told a news agency in Istanbul by telephone that Dev-Yol would begin a series of political assassinations.

In other developments, General Kamel Yamak, the martial law commander of south-eastern Turkey provinces, said in a communiqué today that "one terrorist was killed and three were captured" in a clash with military units near Siverek, in the south-eastern province of Ufka.

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In Ankara, informed sources reported that the Ankara Martial Law Command, backed by police, had arrested "hundreds of people" in former "liberated zones", held by extremists.

Reports of political personalities being arrested were still unconfirmed today, but one source reported that fewer than 50 arrests of former MPs had so far been verified. These included 24 from the Republican People's Party, 11 from the Justice Party, eight or nine from the extreme right-wing Nationalist Action Party, five from the National Salvation Party, and two independents.

The leaders of the four main parties are still under protection custody.

The first test for the new military administration in foreign affairs will come next week in Strasbourg, when the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe meets on September 24.

Four former MPs, two from the Republican People's Party, one from the Justice Party, and one independent senator, are scheduled to attend the meeting.

## Hope of deal on Iran hostages

Continued from page 1

at Abadan, site of the world's biggest oil refinery.

In his messages to the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, North Yemen and other Gulf emirates, President Husain of Iraq explained the background to the current fighting on the Iraqi-Iranian borders and sought these countries' support.

"Declaration of War": There was no immediate formal reaction from Iran to Iraq's cancellation today of the agreement, one presidential staff member called it a "declaration of war" by Saddam. (Reuters reports from Tehran.)

Inquiry accepted: The inquiry accepted. The United States has accepted the principle of an inquiry commission to look into "relations between the United States and the Shah". President Bani-Sadr announced today. (Agence France-Presse reports from Tehran.)

In his personal view, he said in an exclusive interview with the agency, this would satisfy Iran's demands concerning America's crimes in Iran, one of the preconditions for the 1979 American hostages held here since November 4 last year.

Envoy's aid sought: In a new effort to secure permission for the British consul to visit the four Britons imprisoned without trial in Iran, the Foreign Office is seeking the assistance, as an intermediary, of Mr Mossavi Garmandi, the Iranian special envoy now in London (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

## Karrington defends Kabul defector believed to be an Asian

of the staff. Informed sources in the Afghan Foreign and Interior Ministries believe that permission to take the Soviet defector out of Afghanistan will almost certainly be refused. I was told that a meeting chaired by Soviet "advisors" was held in the interior Ministry in Kabul yesterday. It was said to have been attended by Mr Sultan Ali, the Afghan Minister of the Interior, and the Afghan Interior and Defence Ministers.

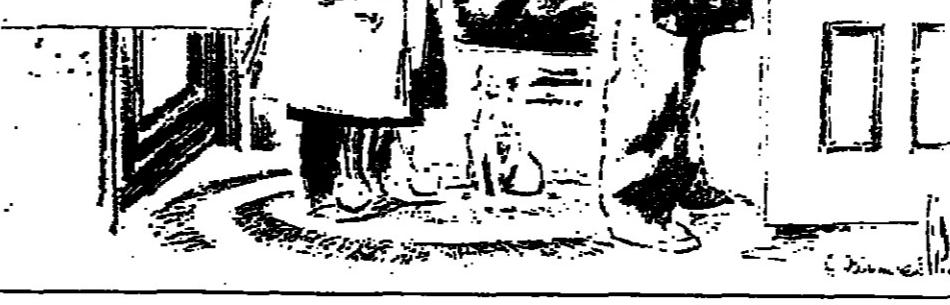
Mr Griffin, I understand, has contacted Dr J. S. Teja, the Indian Ambassador in Kabul. In the former chief's wing, which is relatively sealed off by a special reinforcement, American security within the premises is the responsibility of the American Embassy in Kabul.

The defector is believed to be held in custody in the American Embassy in Kabul, in the former chief's wing, which is relatively sealed off by a special reinforcement. American security within the premises is the responsibility of the American Embassy in Kabul.

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If Polish unions model themselves after our unions does that mean they get more coffee breaks shorter working hours featherbedding? Lethargy pension fund scandals corruption, organized crime, products of inferior quality and inability to compete in world market?



Production workers held up printing of the New York 'Daily News' for an hour over this cartoon. The paper appeared with the cartoon.

## White House denies bomber accusation

Continued from page 1

cuts our long-held tradition of a bipartisan national security policy."

He said: "The law provides severe penalties for anyone violating military weapons secrets of this magnitude. In this case because the breach of secrecy was blessed and sanctioned by the Carter Administration itself, clearly, for the sole political purpose of aiding Mr Carter's troubled campaign, there will be no such penalty."

Mr Reagan accused Mr Harold Brown, the Secretary of Defence, of playing politics with national security because he held a press conference last month at which he revealed the existence of the "stealth" programme officially.

Admiral Zumwalt has carried the accusation a stage further by alleging that the leak which provided the justification for Mr Brown's disclosure was arranged by the White House itself. He offered no proof of his contention.

The Administration defends itself against these charges with four observations. The first is that when the programme was first advanced, while Mr Ford was President, its existence was not classified as secret.

Secondly, there have been numerous, though rather vague, references to "stealth" in various publications in the past four years, and much more detailed leaks had occurred, notably the article in the Washington Post that Admiral Zumwalt now claims was officially inspired.

A reporter for a military magazine heard about it a year ago, and was persuaded to keep quiet, but was informed in August that the story was about to break (in the Washington Post) and that he could therefore go ahead with it.

When other reporters heard about it, Mr Colby called the reporter and told him that he could go ahead. The same thing happened over "stealth".

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Leading article: page 15

## Nuclear issue sways result of Democratic primary

From Patrick Brogan

Washington, Sept 17

This year's regular primary elections have now been completed although there will be run-off polls later for the Democratic Senate nomination in Florida and in other lesser races in various states.

The most surprising result was the defeat of Miss Dixie Lee Ray, the Governor of Washington, who was running in the state legislature in the state: the two senior Democrats in the state are being tried on corruption charges in the state legislature are being tried on corruption charges in the state.

She was beaten by Mr Jim McDermott, a state senator, who got 58 per cent of the vote as against Miss Ray's 42 per cent. She is a former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Roman Catholic Church.

In his personal view, he said in an exclusive interview with the agency, this would satisfy Iran's demands concerning America's crimes in Iran, one of the preconditions for the 1979 American hostages held here since November 4 last year.

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Leading article: page 15

## Striking actors near agreement

The Arab-Israeli dispute was the main theme of talks yesterday between Shaikh Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa, the Prime Minister of Bahrain, and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary.

Shaikh Khalifa, who called on Thursday earlier this week, said Bahrain hoped that the EEC would continue its efforts for peace in the Middle East.

The accord concerned revenues from video technology, such as pay television and cassette. He said several issues still had to be settled, but it could be over in a few days.

There is now a car with a brain that can challenge whatever preconceived notions you may have about luxury motoring. The new BMW 7 Series.

All three cars in the series use high technology to achieve a level of perfection electronically that's impossible to achieve mechanically.

For example, the 732i has a micro-chip system that actually stops the car using petrol every time you take your foot off the accelerator above 1200 rpm.

It also has our Check Control System that electronically checks the car for you every time you drive off.

The BMW 7 Series starts at £12,435, for the 728i. Which is no more than the price of cars whose virtues are merely mechanical.

Please ask your secretary to send us the coupon. Or ring direct for your BMW Information File.

## World View

by Arrigo Levi

## Western role in aiding a Polish compromise

What should the West try to achieve in Poland? My feeling is that our only realistic aim is to facilitate a historical compromise between the two separate powers that exist in Poland: the Communists Party and the opposition.

The alienated party, as Adam Schaff defined it two decades ago, ruled over a people that tolerated it because it could do nothing else. Now the people have discovered that it too can have powers and wants to enlarge them.

Can such a compromise or concordat be achieved? It will not be easy, since a process of "detotalitarianization" is a dynamic thing. Each step along this road is leading to another one. But the universal awareness of the fatal dangers involved in an open conflict can suggest great prudence.

What about the West? Can we help in making this compromise less difficult? Mr Helmut Sonnenfeld, the American Government official, with whom I had a chance to discuss Poland, had quoted him in my last column, feels that we ought to be very cautious in openly encouraging change in Poland, if we do not want to damage its chances of success.

Mr Sonnenfeld was one of the originators of detente which made the resolution of the Polish crisis possible the way it happened.

He feels we certainly ought to help the Polish regime face the enormous problem of its foreign debts (£57,000m) just for surviving in 1980, which is the peak year, in order to enable it to pay the great economic price of allowing more political pluralism. But we ought to make our further financial support of Poland's efforts to develop its export and to restructure its industry dependent upon the acceptance of change by the Polish regime.

As between the church and the state, the relation between the party and the Polish nation could take the form of a concordat. But can the minimum demands of the two opposite powers be reconciled? President Leonid Brezhnev told Comrade Kania, the new Polish party leader, that he must remain a firm champion of the ideals of communism, strengthen the leadership of the party, and uphold the inviolable friendship with the Soviet Union.

He said that he regarded both intervention as entirely wrong. "Each is extremely brief, roughly speaking, in scope," Mr Brezinski added. It was "preposterous" to suggest that he or anyone else in the White House had ever intended to enhance Mr Billy Carter's opportunity for reconciliation.

Mr Brezinski was expected to be the last of the key witnesses to be called during this stage of the Senate inquiry into the so-called Billygate affair.

Détente is also the only instrument we have to influence events in Eastern Europe during these very critical times, when great changes may occur. So it would be foolish to throw it away.

But the West ought not to leave the slightest doubt in Moscow's mind that it would not be possible to carry on the policy of détente, even if this were to have a high cost for us, if the Soviet Union attempted to destroy the Polish rights to independence, sovereignty and self-determination.

These two sets of aims will not be easy to reconcile. But impossible compromises sometimes become possible, when both sides genuinely want to

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## Gdansk anger at Warsaw

Gdansk, Sept 17.—The Warsaw authorities came under sharp attack tonight at the first national meeting of the leaders of Poland's emerging free trade unions.

More than 250 delegates in a packed conference hall heard speaker after speaker say that there had been harassment and intimidation of workers trying to join the first independent trades unions in the Soviet bloc. The meeting was chaired by Mr Lech Walesa, the Baltic strike leader.

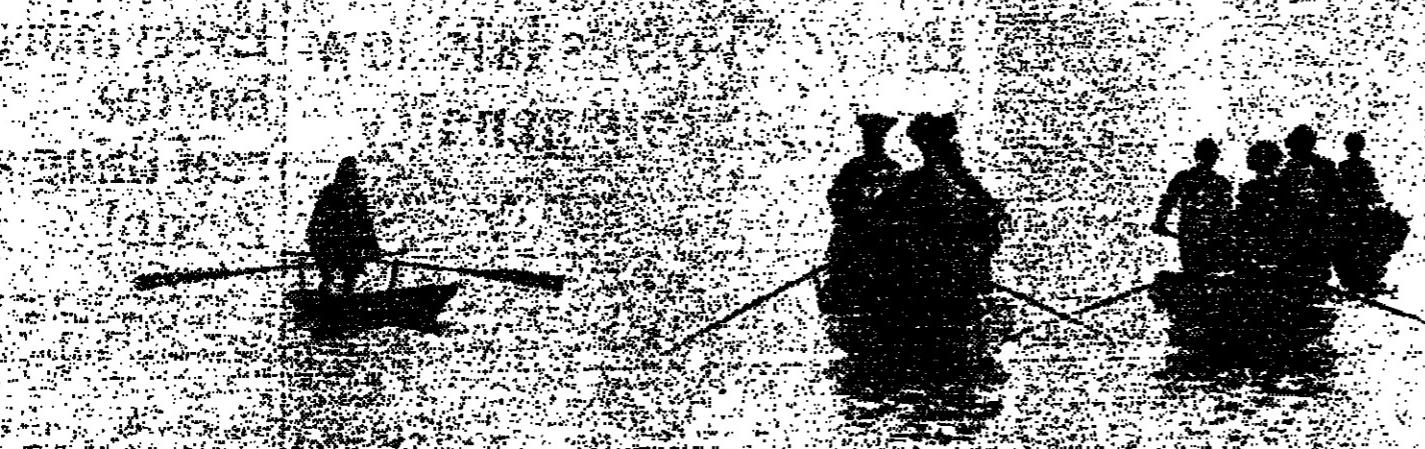
The speakers alleged that Communist Party officials and factory managers were threatening

workers with loss of social security benefits.

Under regulations which took effect on Monday, new unions are required to apply for formal registration with the Warsaw Provincial Court—a procedure viewed with suspicion by the delegates in Gdansk.

Other delegates complained that the independent unions had





## Joseph Losey's Palladian approach to opera as film

Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's *Don Giovanni* has taken a long time to reach London. Most of us Europe has seen and approved it without being particularly struck by French and South American critics, but North America was considerably less certain—in Los Angeles it was not exactly liked by having its first run in-house, usually reserved for rock movies, while on the *Craig Vincent*, *Canby*, of the *New York Times*, spent a certain amount of space attacking it. The British opening at the Royal Opera House on September 25, important it is to note, took a large English-speaking audience.

The BBC, according to Losey, paid part of the bill. They called a press conference, and the *Gaumont* and the *Rank* screening and distribution set up. Eventually the man in Gaumont asked the man in the BBC for a verdict. "We don't think it's definitive," said the BBC. "What's definitive?" inquired Gaumont. And there came back the answer: "Bergman's *Magic Flute*."

Whether or not this *Don Giovanni* is "definitive" is likely to be the subject of considerable debate at the end of the month, but it is certainly a deal better cast vocally than *The Magic Flute*. Rolf Liebermann, who until the end of last season was General Administrator of the Paris Opéra, to that he conceived the idea of filming *Don Giovanni* location using basically the sets he had assembled for the *Ring* and who were to record work for CBS under Mozart, first person he approached was Georges Chéreau, who had created a highly controversial *d'Offenbach* at the Opéra. He went on to astonish the members of Bayreuth with his lucid *Ring* (film of which began in his days). But schedules did not fit and Liebermann turned to Losey. Really became into this film backwards. Liebermann had

been talking to me for several years about directing an opera for him in Paris, but we had never been able to agree on the work and the dates. So one day he came and said: "Why don't we do it in film instead?" (Losey was later to stage the last new production of the Liebermann regime, *Boris Godunov*, last June.)

"I agreed on condition that we did not work in Seville. Liebermann suggested that the Veneto in north-east Italy, and in particular the area around Vicenza, might provide a suitable alternative. So off we went to look at Palladian villas."

The villas of Palladio dominate Losey's *Don Giovanni* throughout. During the overture *Giovanni* is seen visiting his glass factory in Murano, where the flames of the furnace give a pretty good indication of how he will close his life. But the rest of the opera is set in and around Vicenza, where even *Elvira*, who is traditionally supposed to be judging an amateur, has a double role. Losey remains totally unrepentant about his Palladian setting.

Both Liebermann and I believe that the mathematical purity of their style reflects perfectly the mathematical precision of Mozart's score. The villas also appealed because they are not too well-known, even though, via the influence of Regency Palladian in England, they were to provide the inspiration of most American colonial architecture.

There were other reasons too. When those Palladian houses were being built there was change in the air, just as there was at the time when Mozart was composing *Don Giovanni*. It's important to remember that *Giovanni* preceded the French Revolution by just two years. I'm also attracted by the symmetry of the fact that the period which separates Palladio from Mozart, two centuries, is precisely the time span which separates Mozart from us.

The geography was right. The extraordinary network of rivers and canals around Vicenza, to say nothing of the proximity to one another of the buildings we wanted to use, was completed this summer.

*Chéreau* was going to



Top: the end of the film—Anna, Ottavio, Elvira, Leporello, Masetto and Zerlina go their various ways after *Giovanni* has been consumed by the fires of hell; above: Losey on set

which is indeed some way from Vicenza, but I was not out to make a realistic film. It is also true that *Giovanni* had his greatest number of conquests in Spain, but I guess he was just in luck there."

Joseph Losey has added one character to the cast list of Mozart and Da Ponte, Giovanni's mute servant (played by Eric Adjani, brother of Isabelle), who opens and closes both acts. He is Giovannino, a replica of his master right down to the positioning of the beauty spot on his cheek. "He began as *Giovanni's* alter ego, but as shooting went on I found myself liking that concept less and less. I've used him basically as a theatre curtain: as you say, he opens and closes the acts. He also helps to focus the characters.

Helen Mirren, Bob Hoskins

He also helps to focus the characters.

student in Germany, became a painter by profession and then called himself Salieri when he was running a transvestite theatre company in Paris called Le Grand Eugène. Some time ago I wanted to make a film with him, using a transvestite cast, called *The Wagtail*. Everybody thought it was a great idea, but everybody also thought that Nixon would sue, so we never raised the money. When Liebermann and I had our first conversation I told him that I was not a musician—I've played four instruments in my life, all of them badly. So Francis was engaged to take me through the score, note by note and bar by bar."

The *Giovanni* cast came virtually prepackaged from the Opéra, apart from Teresa Berganza who had not previously sung Zerlina. Would Losey have made any changes had he been doing the casting himself? Karin Kriegel, for instance, who is an unduly stolid Olympia? Both Olympia and Zerlina are somewhat bizarrely set. *Dalla sua pace* comes drifting across the silent dawn air as he is poled across the marshes of Vicenza; "Il mio tesoro" is addressed to the peasants, who have drunk far too deeply of *Giovanni's* wine to take any notice at all. Or Berganza herself, a matronly Zerlina, who at times lacks the committed stylization of the other singers?

"You are two thirds wrong in your choices." Beyond that enigmatic remark Losey would not be drawn, although he agreed that the Ottavio arias were difficult to set. "I saw 'Dalla sua pace' as a meditation pure and simple which is why I placed it in isolation. As for 'Il mio tesoro', this is probably not Ottavio singing this in broad daylight to a number of people who are in the process of recovering from terrible hangovers? It isn't in the opera house tradition? Well, you tell me, because I have never seen *Don Giovanni* on stage."

The name of Salieri, reinstated in the hall of musical fame thanks to Peter Shaffer and *Amadeus*, immediately arouses suspicion that this is not a real name. And indeed it is not, although it was adopted long before *Don Giovanni* was taken to the Veneto.

"Salieri" is the nom de

theatre of Francis Savel, whom I've known for ten years or so. Francis began as a music

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## SPORT

Football

## Wark scores four in match with crazy pattern at Ipswich

By Gerry Harrison

Ipswich 5 Aris Salomika 1  
Three goals within half an hour by the Scottish international, Wark, two of them from the penalty spot; five players cautioned and Firoz, the Greeks most capped player, sent off: these were the wild facts of a fixture that had half at Portman Road last night. And the game followed the same crazy pattern after the break, with two more penalties, two more cautions, and three more goals.

The key figure in a Uefa Cup tie which had the elements of tragedy and farce was England's assistant international, Gates. It was Gates who was the man who was foiled by his quick-turning, last-falling act.

The Portuguese referee, António Garrido, who was in charge of last year's European Cup final.

Immediately demonstrated he was standing on non-sense when he sent off Mariner and Semerad.

To their credit, the 10 Greeks did their best to push forward throughout the rest. And Mr Garrido, too, was consistent throughout, adding what looked a hopeless cause when Zindros, a nimble and skilful forward, tangled with Butcher in the penalty area.

Pallas, the captain, scored enthusiastically from the spot.

Briefly, the giddy scenes returned to the pitch as the Salomika players.

Kouli spinned for a moment in midfield. Molakis was cautioned for deliberate handball. Then

Ipswich put the fire out with the best goal of the game. Gates found Burris on the right for Mariner, who took a second past Pallas from 20 yards.

A late flurry of substitutions brought things to the boil again

and when Gates went down once more in the penalty area, in the 78th minute, he was sent off.

Inside the arc, Aris scored from the penalty spot. When Wark was in Greece last year, in incidentally, Aris tried unsuccessfully to sign him.

As Ipswich drove forward, Aris, who is a plucky, mobile, courageous, Wark scored again when a corner was inadequately cleared.

Mr Garrido kept busy with his paperwork, noting the names of

Butcher and then, for dis-

tant after Gates was pulled down by Vassos. Wark shirked once more,

his eighth goal of the season.

The Greeks had clearly cracked

and when Firoz, copped 39 times for Greece, crudely swung at the elusive Gates in the 35th minute, he was sent off. Within three minutes the yellow card had been shown to Mariner and Semerad.

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## United dash holds no terror for Poles

By Keith Macklin

Man Utd 1 Widzew Lodz 1

It was easy to see why the Poles made such tough and undaunted allies of ours in the war and why Edward Gierek and the Warsaw Government decided recently not to confront the Baltic shipyard workers.

Widzew Lodz came to Old Trafford with firm and uncompromising intent, survived with occasion- al desperation when round but always, free defiance, and with sufficient bursts of flamboyant skills in attack to promise an even tougher time for Manchester United in Poland. The second leg of this Uefa Cup first round tie took place in a fortnight's time and the Poles need only a goalless draw to go through. Last night's match was watched by only 38,000.

Before the match the crowd buzzed with the news that United have bid £1m for Nottingham Forest's Gary Birtles. This news was momentarily forgotten and the necessity of getting a result, a little less obvious, when United went into a quick lead. A cross from Coppell was badly misjudged by two defenders and the goalkeeper, Mynarczyk, who had had to borrow his kit from McIlroy jubilantly crashed in the rebound but even as the crowd yelled their delight Widzew Lodz were awarded a free kick 40 yards out. A bloodied Sutcliffe received the ball past a hennish defence and also past an utterly astonished Baileys for an immediate and spectacular equalizer.

For the remainder of the half United played at their Branksome Hatch and Silverstone pace with our seriously dislocated and toothless opponents unable to mount any serious threat to United's all-out attack.

United tried the boys out on the ball, the ball pasted, and there were only severe threats to Mynarczyk when Greenhoff fired into the side netting and when Macari got to a cross before the ball keeper and header over Greenhoff who struck the upright.

The Old Trafford crowd attempted the familiar thunderous foot-stamping roar—as United again fired in the shots from all distances and angles. However, most of them were off target and whistled one through the wall and Baileys tipped it over the top with difficulty.

After half time United attacked with even more urgency but the

occasional Poles showed the attacking skills which have taken them to the top of their league and when Pietr was fouled outside the area the dangerous ball was cleared. Surprisingly, Baileys whistled one through the wall and Baileys tipped it over the top with difficulty.

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Every  
but the  
real thing  
Bristol

## Magri must keep his chin out of the way in world class company

**SRIKUMAR SEN**  
Srikrumar Sen  
Correspondent  
for the next few weeks Charlie  
of the British and European  
championships, and Terry  
his manager and strategist  
will learn more over 10  
days at the Wembley Conference  
on Tuesday night.  
World Boxing Association  
plan Alfonso Lopez of  
Mexico on the merits of keeping  
the chin out of the way  
in world class company.

though Magri won the bout  
when he was twice dicing  
than his failure to get to  
with his task in the middle  
it was the way Lopez caught  
over and over again with a  
and the chin as the Briton  
had his chin held open  
a hard punch. Magri  
has been knocked out and  
years' patient nursing  
18 opponents would have  
nothing. The problem of  
winning will be that Magri  
remain vulnerable to the  
counter of which Lopez  
one of the world's leading  
boxers. We will watch  
an android Panamanian  
the ring, dipping his  
ers with the skill of a  
hitching up his sleeves.  
We will also can that  
for showing that the town  
which the rough ladies  
from Stepeny could have  
erred from view. Now  
knows what to expect from  
one of the best in the world  
on when he meets him.  
It will be soon — before  
Hispanic stonies does.

British light middleweight  
London, Tommies of Carrick-  
ton, good tactical boxer  
not only he in Britain is  
of when he is of a mind  
defence of his title against  
blooded (more ways than  
one) Hopkin.

Ives Thomas was in  
the belt tonight when Harry  
stepped onto the bout two  
25 seconds into the 15th  
when with Hopkin a good  
right eye broke and  
to spurt blood freely.

Marvin Hagler arrived at Heathrow airport yesterday.



Marvin Hagler arriving at Heathrow airport yesterday.

he follow. Denis  
championships between the  
McKenzie and Des Morrison on  
October 7.

Hagler here: Marvin Hagler, the  
American middleweight, flew into London  
to know that the York  
Bedlam Green back in.

Already eight events have  
been set for the day by Mike

and Michael Duff, the first  
being the British light-

weight champion to him is  
referred to shake hands with him

agreed to pay \$30,000 to Mrs Erna  
Compton, the manager of a night-  
club, the St Lepus, as  
suit she brought against him for  
attacking and injuring her. For-  
man, 31, retired from boxing two  
and a half years ago to become a  
catholic preacher and admitted to  
Aviles and Ingles Mrs Compton in  
Worcester in 1975.

The American heavyweight,  
Gerry Conner, reached semi-final  
in the World Boxing Council, will  
meet Ron Lyle on October 24 at the  
Nassau Coliseum on Long Island,

New York.

Forrest Eads, manager of World  
Boxing Council, who was in  
Panama City on Tuesday, that he

still lacks WBC sanction to sign a  
contract for a rematch with Suzan  
Ray Leonard, whom Duran beat  
for the title on June 20 in Mon-  
real. He said that sanction could  
come by Friday.

The World Boxing Council No  
1 lightweight contender, Ralph  
Aviles of Hawaii, scored a unanimous  
10-round decision over

Alfredo Peralta of Colombia  
for the title on Tuesday night. Aviles,  
who hopes to win the WBC light-  
weight champion, Jimmy Watt of  
Scotland, had Peralta down twice

in the seventh round and had him

in trouble several times in the  
final two rounds.

### Table tennis

## West Germany present difficult barrier

By Richard Eaton

Ballestero was the main attraction  
at yesterday's pro-am, with  
players from all over the world  
and Ken Brown, the British  
and American, to 12th place  
and January 1 next year,  
received the news with  
silence because, though he  
had been redeemed, he  
had to take part in the  
up tournament. Colleagues  
Brown was the partner for Sandy Lyle  
and team, the former  
heavyweight champion, has  
been beaten by a  
two-year-old boxer. He is  
now under contract to the  
World Boxing Council  
and will be back in  
September.

The 3-year-old former  
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and



# Recruitment Opportunities

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Our Client, a major nationwide industrial organisation, wishes to appoint a Branch Manager for its Teesside Archives and Records Centre. The job will be based on Teesside and a starting salary in the region of £8,000 is envisaged.

Whilst the job will normally be concerned with developing retention schedules and with selecting and assessing records, there is a current topical emphasis on cost-saving measures and with collaborating with reorganisations which generate special records requirements. There is additionally some responsibility for historic plant and buildings.

It is expected that this post will be of interest to young and ambitious qualified staff of either local authority or have already gained experience in either local authority or in private sector records offices, and how wish to broaden their experience in the expanding field of industrial and commercial records management.

The post will carry the usual large-company conditions, with an index-linked pension scheme that includes transfer arrangements from public sector employers. There is some local travel for which a mileage allowance is paid.

Applications, giving brief particulars of present and previous experience, should be sent to the address below for forwarding to our Client. Reference 913 should be quoted on your envelope, and you should enclose separately a copy of any companies to which your application should not be sent.

Ronald Falshaw, Everett Recruitment,  
10 Greycoat Place, London SW1P 1SE.

EVERETT'S recruitment

## THE PARKWEST MANAGEMENT COMPANY CHIEF ACCOUNTANT £10,000plus

• THE COMPANY comprises some of the most successful organisations in the highly competitive property development and trading field - and is related to a diversified multinational group.  
• THE POSITION reports directly to the Financial Controller and covers all aspects of management and financial accounting, plus the provision of accurate information to strict deadlines.

The Managing Director, Park West Management Co.,  
Kensal St, Marble Arch, London, W2.

**PARKWEST**

## Town Clerk and Chief Executive

Re-advertisement

The Ealing Borough Council invites further applications for this post of head of its paid service from experienced executives of any relevant discipline. The commanding salary is negotiable but will not be less than £24,000 per annum. Details of the organisation of the Council's work may be obtained from the Town Clerk and Chief Executive Officer, Town Hall, W5 to whom applications, including the names of two referees, should be submitted within the next two weeks.

**Ealing**  
London Borough

### American Embassy Requires

#### RECRUITMENT/PERSONNEL ASSISTANT

Credit employees for embassy. Applicants must have a general knowledge of U.K. legislation and codes practice affecting terms and conditions of employment. Hours 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday to Friday. Salary £8,000 p.a. Apply in writing, Personnel Office, American Embassy, Grosvenor Square, London W1A 1AA.

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Faculty of Law. Applications are invited for a post in the Faculty of Law. The salary range £2,050-£2,705 per annum on a scale rising to £10,000 per annum, together with the usual fringe benefits. The closing date for applications is 1st October 1980. By The Registrar, The University, Liverpool, L69 3BX. From whom further particulars may be obtained. Quo. 12/80.

### TELEVISION JOURNALISM

The Nine Television Network Australia is seeking a full-time Editor/Reporter to live in London to supervise daily news bulletins to Australian news satellites. To Australian journalists. Experience in TV is desirable as is knowledge of the Australian political scene and promptly with career details to London Director, 22 Cadogan Court, London SW1. Tel: 01-580 0200. Quo. 1st Oct 1980.

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FIELDWORKER

Required immediately in joint venture between the Medical School and the Department of Community Medicine. Duties will be required to travel throughout London and South East. Approximate three to four months of the year. Training in community service research, feasibility and a driving licence essential. Salary scale £2,400-£2,700 per annum plus £100 per month. Closing date 1st October 1980. By The Registrar, The University, Liverpool, L69 3BX. From whom further particulars may be obtained. Quo. 12/80.

#### RESEARCHER

For "what to buy for  
what to sell" business consumer magazine.  
Conditions: graduate preferred.  
Good speaking skills + creative  
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S. J. Brown, 10, Bromley Rd.,  
London, S.W.12.

#### EX-PUBLIC SCHOOL UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

To train as a teacher, approx.  
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The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Limited, one of Australia's leading financial institutions, seeks an experienced manager with an entrepreneurial flair to become part of a highly successful and progressive investment management team in its Head Office, Melbourne.

The successful applicant will participate in formation of overall investment strategy and will be directly responsible to the Chief Investment Manager for:

- Strategy formation for its fixed interest portfolios.
- Active management of one of the largest gilt and debenture portfolios in Australia.
- Active management of a substantial money market book. A proven record in money market management and gilt trading is, therefore, essential.
- Providing advice and assistance to other members of the National Mutual Group which includes activity in the Building Society, Merchant Banking and Finance Company fields.

We offer an attractive salary package, appropriate to senior appointment, including relocation costs. Write or telephone for an application form to:

M. J. Cummings  
Personnel Training Officer  
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd.  
Australian House  
Basinghall Avenue  
London EC2 5EP  
Telephone: 01-638 1222

Prior to the retirement of the present Chief Executive, Mr. I.A. Bloom, on 22nd June 1981, the Council now invite applications from persons with high qualities of leadership and extensive experience of senior management in local government for the post of

Chief Executive

The successful candidate will be the head of the Council's paid staff, the leader of the Civic Officers' Management Team and principal policy adviser to the Council on the management of the Corporation, Borough Surveyors' and Borough Solicitor's Departments and the new Chief Executive will have the opportunity to advise the Council on a different structure, if thought necessary. The Council would like the new Chief Executive to join their employer before the retirement of Mr. Bloom.

The appointment will be subject to the terms and conditions of the Joint Negotiating Committee for Chief Executives of Local Authorities and the salary will be £24,018 to £25,233.

Application forms obtainable from the Chief Executive, City Centre, Sunderland SR2 7DN should be returned by the 17th October, 1980.

## borough of sunderland

## CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS REQUIRED

Two bi-lingual (French/English) chartered accountants required immediately for French West African office of a major international accountancy practice.

Write in the first instance:  
Financial Services, 116 Hamilton Road, SE24 0JY giving full personal details. Also state fully, education training and work experience. Supply two references and telephone numbers.

ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION  
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## ASSISTANT MANAGER

required for mainly arable 800-acre farm. Duties will mainly concern the provision of technical information and services to clients. Good working knowledge of agriculture essential. The applicant will be required to assist with office and farms organisations and deal with public visits.

Qualifications: Page 30, Part 1 (Agriculture). Alternatively HNC or equivalent with at least 2 years relevant post qualifying experience. Appointment in grade of Higher Scientific Officer. £6,075-£7,300. Applications naming two referees and quoting Ref. 321 should be addressed to The Secretary by 10th October, 1980. Further details on request.

This position is open to both male and female.

#### FINE ARTS

Young art loving entrepreneurs required to assist fine art company in W1 with unusual distribution project. Strong personality essential.

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Residential school for Cerebral Palsy children with qualified Physiotherapist with experience in working with handicapped children. Home-de Readaption, 1963, Rapperswil, Switzerland.

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For very specialised tasks in the EDP department in our headquarters in Munich we are seeking to fill new positions.

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Planned: Additionally one IBM 3033 N (4 MB).

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#### POSITION PROGRAMMER.

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**RESPONSIBILITY.** In this position you will be responsible for design, implementation and maintenance of our hard- and software components. Keeping current with new developments while maintaining our systems for production support is our primary challenge.

**ESSENTIALS.** University degree in computer science or related discipline. Experience relevant to the job; thorough knowledge of current hardware and software-internals. Especially it would be appreciated to have experience, knowledge and skill in transferring a DOS-environment into a MVS-environment.

Excellent salaries are offered, additional fringe benefits, e.g., pension fund, and outstanding opportunities for personal recognition and growth. Knowledge of German would be of advantage.

The company will assist in relocation expenses as well as finding appropriate accommodation.

Application: For immediate consideration, please send full curriculum vitae, marked private and confidential, to:

A. A. THOMPSON, WACKER CHEMICALS UK LTD.,  
THE CLOCK TOWER, MOUNT FELIX, BRIDGE STREET,  
WALTON-ON-THAMES, SURREY KT2 1AS.

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The Calgary, Canada office of CH2M HILL, an employee owned, consulting Engineering firm, engaged in municipal, industrial and energy facility design has career opportunities for a Chief Engineer and a Structural Engineer. Must be capable of assuming leadership positions with background and experience in engineering and project management as CH2M HILL provides broad spectrum of engineering services. The positions available and experience requirements are:-

#### CHIEF ENGINEER

Chemical, Mechanical or Civil Engineer with 15 years of experience and background in project planning, staff management, budget control and oral and written communication. Essential that candidates have plant design experience from concept through startup.

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BSCE with a minimum of 8 years' experience or MSCE with a minimum of 6 years' experience in structural design. Experience in consulting desirable, particularly in the design of concrete hydraulic structures and industrial and commercial buildings.

## LOCAL INTERVIEWS Week of September 21

To arrange an interview appointment, during the week of 21/9/80, please CALL 857 0809 or write to: James C. Howland, c/o Pat Barry, 89 Hillcrest Road, Bromley, Kent.

AFTER SEPTEMBER 25, 1980, if interview not convenient, send résumé in confidence to:

Staff Manager CGY-2

**CH2M HILL**  
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General manager required by long-established specialist worsted spinning company to undertake the extension of an existing needlework business (primarily mail order).

Successful applicant will probably be a fairly young university graduate and must be imaginative, enterprising and enthusiastic with interest in design and possessing marketing skills. Some knowledge of art needlework/teapestry an advantage but not essential. Must initially be prepared to do anything and go anywhere that may be required for the development of the business in Great Britain or on the Continent.

Salary according to experience and starting as soon as possible.

For further details apply to:

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The Times has a vacancy for an experienced Sales Executive in the Special Reports Advertising Department to work as one of a small team selling advertising space to all sectors of the market at senior level.

Candidates should have a good educational background, have several years' successful sales experience and be highly self-motivated. Experience in media selling would be an advantage. Good salary. Staff benefits, including a range of super-comfortable fringe benefits. Please send full personal and career details to:

Desmond Hayes  
TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED  
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## THE GROCERS' COMPANY

Applications are invited by 6th October, 1980, for the post of Clerk to the Grocers' Company.

The Clerk is the Senior Administrative Officer of the Company, and will be required to devote his/her whole time to the duties of the office.

Remuneration will be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Applicants should be preferably between 45 and 55 years of age.

The person appointed will be required to join the staff on 1st February, 1981, and to succeed the present Clerk on his retirement on 31st August, 1981.

A statement of the Clerk's duties, and a form of application may be obtained from the Clerk to the Grocers' Company, Grocers' Hall, Princes Street, London EC2R 8AQ.

## Assistant Administrative Officer

Required for successful and growing industrial association near Victoria Station. Sound knowledge of accounts to trial balance and of business correspondence and subscription work. Small friendly staff in pleasant house. 4 weeks hols, 9.30 am-5.00 p.m., L.V.s, season ticket loan, E.U.P.A. and Exec. pension later. Preferred age range 30/50. Salary by arrangement, with regular reviews.

Please send C.V. and essential details, marked private and confidential to: The Director, CPA, 28 Eccleston Street, London SW1W 9PY (or telephone Mr. Brown on 01730 7117).

## New books

# On to the millennium

### Deliberate Regression

By Robert Harbison

(André Deutsch £8.95)  
Robert Harbison makes myths. Or perhaps it would be fairer to say he discovers them where he believes them, self-evidently, always to have been. He is the author-American, 40, living in Britain-of one highly individual collection of cross-cultural essays, *Eccentric Spaces* (1977), and the main thesis of his intelligent but exasperating new book is that the public terrors of the twentieth century may all be deduced from the progress of literature and the arts over the last 250 years.

It is exasperating not because of the ideas it throws up or almost every page-these, on the contrary, are provocative and never dull-but because of the way in which they are expressed. "He could never have thought his innovations would fit with what religion was to most users of his appliances," writes Harbison, hideously of Hugo, but then he cleared his throat, gurgled, the language died, bashed his head against the subject for a bit longer, he finally succeeds in bringing ends and means beautifully into line:

*From this man who made conviction the basis of everything and cannot express doubts by which he might test his convictions, we learn only what he wanted, we think he thought.*

The summary is perfect, but the method, alas, recurs throughout. It is as if he is training in front of our eyes. Some sentences do yield on a second or third reading. I admit, but maybe do not simply because a small, vital word-a verb, a conjunction-is missing.

Mr Harbison and his publisher ignore virtually all punctuation save the comma and the full stop, and for ideas of density and interest, the comma and the full stop are not enough. Indeed the book hardly seems to have been edited, in the accepted sense of the word, at all; the notes at the end, for example, are lucid and informative, but disconnected from the text which they help to explain.

He begins with Watteau and ends on the Gulag Archipelago;



Mr Blanchard as Pantaloons from Bring on the Clowns by Beryl Hugill (David & Charles, £9.50).

Watteau invents a disturbing Arcadian memory, and Solzhenitsyn impales a lie. Harbison loves two cheerleaders for Trotsky, for keeping people's spirits up and a cheerleader for failing to let them know the score. With Stalin at least you know where you were (dead, presumably, one way or the other); contrast the millenarian forebodings of today, with art and society in total disarray. "It is not always easy," he writes on a nice too rare occasion of dry wit, "to separate an authentic sense of doom from desire for personal importance of one kind or another, like the wish to live at the end of time."

Every death-wish is granted in the end, of course, but the belief in belief is the last belief to die. In eight dense chapters Harbison maps out the artist's search for alternative magic to counter the decline of organized Christianity and the imminent death of God.

A tragedy of man's egoism and disorientation unfolds; a history, as he tells it, of sterility and dead ends: uroboric Rococo, treacherous Nature as a cauldron to turn the world over to children or monkeys is a continuation of feature"; Neo-classicism, replacing Rococo's idealism,

volume one of *Mystagogies* by

James Bondishness, certainly Christopher Wood has written some of those screenplays-in her wilful inducing of unnecessary disasters, yet there is much more to it than that.

The burning question is not just whether David has survived, but what kind of man he can be, with a strong suspicion that he is an unscrupulous meddler exploiting the Aborigines. These Protean twists of the unknown David mirror skilful twists of plot, leading to a gradual exploration of the marriage. By comparison with the immensely satisfying story and unexpected denouement, the ending is just a bit too stuck.

We insatiable westerners are often nowadays shown up as ill-mannered louts because Aborigines, Africans or whatever. In *Spirit Wrestler*, a sympathetic account of life on Balibo Island, James Houston writes illuminatingly of Eskimo attitudes through the medium of Shooma, a young epileptic who also happens to undergo an ordeal, this time to become a shaman. Among unexplained mysteries is the identity of a mysterious white visitor collecting old-style kayaks in order to attempt the "Winged Roll", who seems to have been sighted earlier in circumstances where no man could possibly survive alone.

Then there are Shooma's shamans, a weird compound of trickery and true mystical insight. As a man he is ineffectual, can't even hunt, and in the event his powers bring about nothing but harm. What appeals most to the imagination in this book is its glimpse into the islanders' semi-nomadic life, their warm customs of hospitality and strong social taboos, in a habitat which is almost more climate than atmosphere than it is

India comes next, with *The Crow Eaters*, a first novel of immense charm. Bansi Sidhu rambles through the ups and downs of a Parsi family in Lezore from about 1900 to 1940, with a joyful inconsequence that is always refreshing and never dull. Handsome, debonair Faredoon jungle-walls, Freddy for short, described for some reason as "absolutely wily", is a muddled, endearing paterfamilias. Apart that is, from a pardonable attempt to dispose by murder of his abominable mother-in-law which to his chagrin stops short at arson.

In spare yet elegant phrases Mrs Sidhu ranges through India's rich variety, from the complexities of Freddy's religion, Zoroastrianism, to the 1920s society life of Lahore and Bombay, a formal evening in a discreet brothel, and the wedding night of two innocents in a train, after their elaborate ménage ceremony. For all her mastery of presentation and disorganized material, much can be forgiven a writer of such exuberance who so consistently imparts the magic

and colour of India, even in its most down-to-earth aspects.

The precious quality of precise observation cannot create a good novel on its own. *Winterraine* (Piper/Farrar Straus Giroux, £4.95), Gerhard Roth's first novel to be translated into English, recently won a West German literary prize. One country's prize may prove another one's puzzle, and thus this singularly negative work, "with great literary seriousness" we are told, depicts "the human experience of alienation", and that no one could dispute.

Nagi, an Austrian teacher, simultaneously and this year, his job as well, a stalled affair, to his former mistress on an extended Italian journey, is a muddled, endearing paterfamilias. Apart that is, from a pardonable attempt to dispose by murder of his abominable mother-in-law which to his chagrin stops short at arson.

He constantly kicks himself that life is starting, yet whether gazing down the crater of Vesuvius or witnessing a girl's death at a demonstration he notes only external details. It's a bit like attempting the subject of *Mouse* in the style of Hemingway, without any real search for a truth, and Nagi ends by taking a ticket to Alaska. A frozen void.

*Wilderness*, by Robert E. Parker (Deutsch, £5.95). Guy, wife assaulted as intimidation, does what a guy's gotta do in Maine's woods. Action rather rigged to thump out moral, but admirably sharp.

*Deader's War*, by Steve Wilson (Macmillan, £5.95). Hippie-dreamer of agent Mafia to California to North Fork farm. Takes you slap-bang into that hazy, crazy, dangerous world.

*Raven and the Paperchangers*, by Donald MacKenzie (Macmillan, £5.95). Paul, and Switzerland. Ex-Yard man tangles with others

in today's fought-over Africa.

The characters in most are intriguing now and well-drawn.

The book even propounds a theme that if I have understood it rightly, man is by nature incurably devious but that this very devousness is a virtue as well as a vice. With all this going for it, it ought to be not only that modest best-seller (absurd to hope for more) but also an artistic success. It seems to me, despite so many good things, not to be the. Partly this may be because the seeds of its own defeat. Yet it is a little hard to see just what those seeds are. The book is well written, lucid, forward-moving, vivid. It is suspenseful, with a story intriguingly beginning with a hostage-taking at a big Heathrow hotel, enigmatically covered up by our Olympian masters, and going on to account for that situation in a tale of plot and counterplot after page. There is a touch of

implications obscures it. Yet, as I said, plenty of pleasure and some profit.

*Man of Law*, by John Wainwright (Macmillan, £5.95). A right puzzler (I defy you . . .), recounting a murder trial and lifetime rivalry between QC and psychiatric expert. All alive of

okay-nobsmash. Wow!

*Monk's-hood*, by Ellis Peters (Macmillan, £5.95). Brother Cadfael, a Celtic-country slouch, in wolf-skin poncho, afeared.

Appropriately, leisurely, pace, meticulous historical detail, nicely humane characters.

Claude Lévi-Strauss. Critical reticence on such a scale is disconcerting.

It is not possible, in fact, to bend the greatest creative genius to schematic cultural history of this kind, which is, I suspect, why Mr Harbison has left so many of them out of his book—but on secondary phenomena like the cult of Ossian, Runge, Pugin, Morris or the Pre-Raphaelites, the approach often works marvellously well, a page or two at a time. Ossian, for example, emerges as the classic case of a take-the-invariability-of-whose-invention was proved by its enormous success; a "Celtic Home" had clearly been required in the seventh decade of the nineteenth century and the European Romantic movement was enormously enriched thereby.

The spiritual life somehow retrieved in Macpherson's Ossian may look trivial to us now, but the honest pursuit of ideal beauty by both Winckelmann and Ruskin still marks the disintegration of Identity and time in Tristam, become at times almost too painful to bear. The search for a memory that might never have existed is indeed the most moving thing I take away from Mr Harbison's book. It unites the melancholy absorptions of Watteau to the pagan landscapes of Friedrich (how right he is to question the received assumption of Friedrich's Christian piety), to the jaded medievalism of Burges to the dazzling reductions of Kandinsky.

What it all has to do with twentieth century militarism, on the other hand, I am still not quite sure, and I do not believe Mr Harbison is, either. History and art are rarely seen to meet in the manner intended, because the history in *Deliberate Regression* is largely assumed and the art is selective. At the moment he is a thinker with plenty to say, who cripes himself with a structure, grammar, vocabulary and punctuation tantalisingly inadequate to the task of giving brilliant intuitions a more tamed argument and shape. To read his book is a battle, and his ambition is worth the fight.

For *Deliberate Regression* is all ideas and no criticism. It is clear that Harbison feels sympathy for the nightmares of Blake, and distaste for the artifices, as he sees them, of *Parsifal* and Holman Hunt, but the word "great" occurs only twice, I believe, and that to describe objects which also happen to be very large: Vera Mukhina's sculpture "Factory Worker and Collective Farm Labourer" fired like a rocket from the Soviet Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition of 1937, and *The Raw and the Cooked*, volume one of *Mystagogies* by

Michael Ratchiffe

## Fiction

### Dead Centre

By Christopher Wood

(Michael Joseph, £5.95)

### Spirit Wrestler

By James Houston

(Collins, £5.95)

### The Crow Eaters

By Bansi Sidhu

(Cape, £5.95)

*Dead Centre* is largely about a trial by ordeal, to the limits of human endurance. Christopher Wood's punning title refers to a conventional young wife and mother's journey to Central Australia in an almost fatalistic search for her husband. He, apparently just as orthodox a character, has disappeared while employed by an organization whose objects, or even existence, become ever more dubious.

The girl's prolonged agonies of thirst and physical suffering in the harsh, burn-up interior are as vivid and terrifying as anything imaginable. Given the unlikely "handy-hands" that launches Mary, alone, on an all but suicidal errand, the horrific tension drives compulsively forward through page after page. There is a touch of

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# APART FROM MORE POWER AND LESS CONSUMPTION, IT'S EXACTLY THE SAME MERCEDES.



To recognize the improvements, you have to open the bonnet.

Mercedes-Benz have replaced their existing 2.3 litre petrol engines with a completely new 2.3 litre petrol engine.

To recognize the improvements it now makes, you just have to open the throttle.

#### MORE THRUST - LESS THIRST

The new fuel-injected engine develops up to 25% more power.

Yet consumes up to 17% less fuel. In the Mercedes-Benz 230E Saloon or 230E Coupe this provides a top speed of 112 mph and at least 32.6 mpg\* at 60 mph.

More torque means that even at lower than gear speeds, the

new engine accelerates more smoothly and powerfully. Fewer gear changes are required.

#### SAVING MORE THAN FUEL

Absolutely nothing new goes into a Mercedes-Benz until it is proved capable of functioning reliably over many years.

In the case of the new engine, this meant an arduous testing programme of 1,400,000 miles.

And this new Mercedes-Benz engine needs so little attention, the service interval has been extended to 12,000 miles.

#### WHY CHANGE A PERFECTLY GOOD ENGINE?

In a Mercedes-Benz, no single feature is over-emphasised at the expense of other features. Braking efficiency is considered just as important as top speed.

Protection against collision is as important as protection in a collision.

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Boosting the power and economy of the existing 2.3 litre 4-cylinder engine would have been breaking this golden rule.

New stresses would have been introduced and these would have adversely affected its reliability.

The demands and technology of the 1980's produced the only answer: a completely new engine with a completely new gearbox to match the efficiency of the new power plant.

It may have been cheaper to 'tweak' the existing 4-cylinder engine at the expense of reliability and fuel economy.

It certainly would have been easier.

But then, 'easy' is not a word you'll find in the vocabulary of a Mercedes-Benz engineer.



MERCEDES-BENZ ENGINEERED LIKE NO OTHER CAR IN THE WORLD.



# The unfairness inherent in police interrogation

Last year, for the first time in England, a police force allowed an outside observer to be present at interrogations of suspects. The report describing what really goes on during police questioning has been an important influence on the decision of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure to recommend a thorough overhaul of the law and practice of police interrogations, including the abolition of the Judges' Rules.

On the surface there is an immediate objection to be made to the study: would not the presence of the observer distort the conduct of the interrogation? Would not the police behave with more restraint than they might otherwise in the knowledge that an outsider was reporting on them?

The way around that was to integrate the observer (Mr Barrie Irving, an experienced psychologist from the Royal Institute of Human Relations) into the force as far as possible. It seems to have worked. He spent six months virtually as part of the Brighton force, with personal and administrative access to everything that was going on, mixing with the police, adopting their manner, slang and even, as necessary attitudes.

The result was that, to a large extent, he was treated as an insider. Indeed, those who did not know about the project assumed he was part of the force.

The sample was small—he was present at 76 interviews—and, of course, related to only one police station, but the findings confirm a large body of psychological research from other countries.

Perhaps the most striking conclusion reached by the study is that the legal concepts of "voluntary" and "involuntary" confessions are virtually meaningless. The law of evidence however, is based largely on the distinction between the two; broadly, a voluntary confession to having committed the offence is admissible in evidence at the trial, while one made involuntarily is not.

The Judges' Rules, the guidelines which now govern police interrogation, define a voluntary confession as one which "has not been obtained . . . by fear of punishment or hope of advantage exercised or held out by a person in authority, or by oppression."

Most confessions by suspects observed by Mr Irving were obtained without much diffi-

culty and in a relatively short time. In no case did the police use or threaten violence or indulge in any malpractice. Their ordinary, legitimate tactics of questioning were quite enough to draw out the necessary admissions.

The study found that nearly half the subjects observed were in an aboriginal state just before being interviewed, the abnormalities being due to intoxication, mental handicap, personality problems or from the character of custodial interview itself.

Its parent body is the UN Commission on Human Rights and Mr Jim Hagen, Chairman of the National Aboriginal Conference (NAC) and leader of the delegation, said on his return to Sydney: "We are on the international scene now and I don't think we could retreat." This week the NAC decided that it would speak in February to the UN Commission itself.

That will be only two months before the NAC welcomes to Canberra the third general assembly of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples, which will be discussing from April 27 the theme "Indigenous Freedom Now". In 1982 the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane will be another opportunity for pressure upon the Australian government.

In the past 15 years Aboriginal Australians, only about one per cent of the population, have forced a growing number of their fellow citizens to understand and support their needs and feelings. Successive Australian and some state governments have spent more money and implemented more enlightened policies in response to a changing public opinion.

But, just as important, a majority of Australians is not yet convinced of the need to do any more, and many within that majority are convinced that too much has already been done. They believe that Australia being divided by a cell block (army) is a subject (first timer), the experience of being confined and isolated, and the perceived (though usually not justified) threat of harm, also place the suspect in a weakened state of mind when he comes to be questioned.

All those factors—which relate to the state of the suspect before questioning—enhanced by the use by the police of intelligent "persuasive tools or techniques", make the obtaining of confessions a relatively simple matter.

The report's conclusion is that any assessment of voluntariness or oppression made post hoc, at the trial, is likely to fail. "Perhaps the whole fault lies with the initial attempt to control interviewing with legal rules covering objective conditions. Suspects vary so much in their mental state prior to and during interviewing that even if they were subjected to standard treatment, the effects would still vary significantly. The present rules do not produce standard treatment, which exacerbates the situation."

Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure. Police Interrogation: Research Studies No 1 and No 2. Stationery Office, £5.70.

**Marcel Berlin**  
Legal Correspondent

"...when a group of men is imminently threatened, and fear is the prevailing emotion, the leader is able to quell his own terror to tolerable limits in order to act to remedy the crisis. He makes a decision and calls upon those with him to give it effect. They do so not because they are afraid of punishment if they disobey but because each of those addressed respects intellectually or instinctively the judgement of the man giving instructions and is confident that he has the moral and physical strength to carry forward the undertaking with a reasonable chance of success."

General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley KCB, DSO, MBE, MC

## It takes more than a pip on your shoulder to be a leader of men.

In many ways, being an Army Officer is no different from being an executive in commerce or industry. Your rank won't automatically bring you respect and loyalty. You have to earn it.

In the Army, this means making an intelligent diagnosis when a tank packs up.

Getting your men back to base during a NATO exercise when they are flagging from the heat or have lost their way in a blizzard.

And ultimately, as General Farrar-Hockley makes clear, soldiers will look to you for inspiration in the confusion and horror of battle.

Of course, we don't expect you to display all these skills the day you leave school or university.

Officer training at Sandhurst comes first.

And even when you take com-

mand of a platoon, you will have an experienced Sergeant to lean on, giving you ample time to ease yourself into the job.

At this stage, all we ask is that you should be eager to accept responsibility for the physical, mental and emotional well-being of a group of soldiers.

But before you rush off a letter, please read the quotation again.

Then write to Major John Floyd, Army Officer Entry (Dept. D81), Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AA.

Tell him your date of birth (you must be between 17½ and 26) and your educational qualifications, and he will send you a booklet called "Army Officer. What the job is like and how you can apply for it."

**Army Officer**

Despite ample proof, many Australians remain unconvinced about Aborigine grievances

# Racial discrimination, Australian style



An Aborigine father and daughter, second-class citizens in their own country.

To people beyond Australia it must be hard to understand why Aboriginal Australians suddenly appeared in Geneva on September 4 to present their grievances to the sub-commission of the United Nations which deals with the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities.

Its parent body is the UN Commission on Human Rights and Mr Jim Hagen, Chairman of the National Aboriginal Conference (NAC) and leader of the delegation, said on his return to Sydney: "We are on the international scene now and I don't think we could retreat."

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But, just as important, a majority of Australians is not yet convinced of the need to do any more, and many within that majority are convinced that too much has already been done. They believe that Australia being divided by a cell block (army) is a subject (first timer), the experience of being confined and isolated, and the perceived (though usually not justified) threat of harm, also place the suspect in a weakened state of mind when he comes to be questioned.

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Aboriginal landowners have the legal power to keep strangers off their land, and to negotiate the terms on which strangers may use their land, if they so decide. They do not own the minerals under their land, but largely because the reserves are few and far between.

In Queensland and Western Australia the situation is disgraceful. In both these states Aborigines own no land, not even the reserves. On the reserves in Queensland they are still treated with discrimination.

"Negotiations with managers are conducted without government interference but if the parties cannot reach agreement they have to accept the terms of an arbitrator appointed by the government.

Uranium mining was forced upon Aborigines in the national interest. Otherwise, uranium as property owners are considerable. On their own land the protection of their sacred sites is their own responsibility. They have made voluntary agreements for the use of their land by companies which mine, fish, run cattle, cut timber and shoot buffalo. They employ lawyers for advice.

The Australian government has been able to give them this encouraging power and responsibility because the Northern Territory was federal territory. In 1976 the same clause was struck down, but Aboriginal land ownership and authority remain much as they were.

In the states the situation varies, and the Australian government allows it to vary (which means that it allows discrimination and racism), because it fears the reaction of voters and state governments if it uses its constitutional powers to enforce in all states the same policy as that in the Northern Territory.

Much is made of the agreements made with mining companies by Aboriginal groups elsewhere, but these agreements represent no more than a recognition by the Aborigines involved that they might as well settle for what they can get because they cannot stop the mining and state governments if it uses its constitutional powers to enforce in all states the same policy as that in the Northern Territory.

However, the NAC is in a strong position to enlighten the Australian Government and the Aboriginal opposition, because it is elected and officially recognized. In April last year it called for a treaty to be nego-

tiated between Aboriginal representatives and the Australian Government. The terms would include freehold land rights in all states and federal authority everywhere.

Mr Fraser's government and the opposition have both accepted the principle of a treaty.

Meanwhile, Australia remains the only former British colony not to recognize native title to land, although a House of Commons select committee acknowledged in 1837 that Aborigines had "an incontestable right to their own soil, a plain and sacred right, however, which seems not to have been understood".

It is still not understood, even by the High Court, which dismissed an Aboriginal test case in April last year.

This rejection excluded for Aborigines the possibility of support from the law for their land claim (a support accorded by the US Supreme Court to Indians who did have titles). So now the Aborigines are going overseas and working within Australia, which they prefer for political progress through a treaty. They are strongly supported by a growing number of other Australians gathering around a small committee chaired by Dr H. C. Coombes, former Governor of the Reserve Bank.

**Stewart Harris**

The author is an editorial writer on The Canberra Times, royal Canberra correspondent for The Times from 1957 to 1973. He is a member of the Aboriginal Treaty Committee and has written a booklet, *It's Coming: Describing Aboriginal History and Culture and Today's Situation*. It is distributed by Aboriginal Federation (Australia and London). It may be ordered from the Aboriginal Treaty Committee, PO Box 124, Canberra 2601, Australia.

Bernard Levin

## A toast to the gallant last gentleman

Those who believe that there is no difference between any two human beings that cannot be explained in terms of society will

inevitably tend to believe that there is no difference between men and women other than a physical one.

exists, pleasant though it would be to believe that it does not, and if the page exists so, presumably, do the women who wrote it. I had better say at once, as Dr Johnson said, credulously but shortly acquire—an affidavit to that effect sworn by both Goodman and Derrick. But the truth that caused me to walk hurriedly up and down in a state of considerable excitement was quite incidental to the main narrative. It seems that the man who did the punching (Goodman says I ought to sprinkle a few "allegeds" over that bit, but Derrick thinks it is unnecessary) announced his intention in advance, with the memorable words "When the women leave, I'm going to kick you teeth out".

There, as far as I can see, goes the very last gentleman in England, and I who have always thought that that title belonged to me, am now content to accept that I am only the last but one. Here is a man, in an age which can scarcely spell chivalry, never mind practise it, who is possessed of so perfect an instinctive understanding of the respect due to the fair sex that even in the grip of otherwise uncontrollable rage, he remembers to wait until its representatives have left the room before taking action unfit for their delicate eyes.

I know, of course, what the cynics will say: that our hero's scruples were unnecessary and absurd, and that if he had really wanted to serve the interests of the womenfolk he would have invited them to a ringside seat before he gave Mr de L'Quest the old one-two. It is true that many women today are not what women were when I was a boy; certainly it cannot be denied that the women of *The Guardian* ought to be allowed to punch another woman, but a good cigar is a smoke.

What our gallant friend has done is, I suppose, rather like the stab in the back which the women of *The Observer* have given to the men of *The Sunday Times*.

Now the trouble with the times we live in is that many will assume that he is an adequate explanation.

He will study postgraduate botany at Emory for a year and by special invitation will play on the Masters Course, originally the Augusta National, which is a golf course designed by Robert T. Jones and Alfred MacKenzie, the Scottish golf course architect.

If it does it will have demonstrated that a vigorous Scottish approach works, although the mission can expect to have to do some hard talking to explain why, even under threat of closure, the 500 workers at the Ayrshire Marine Constructors refused to work for an American-owned consortium when local unemployment already runs at 17 per cent and the future for the Ayrshire yard looked bleak.

Such promotion, they argue, is best left to the inventors in Britain Bureau and consultancies from whose efforts Scotland will receive its fair share.

By accident the agency has the chance to prove that an individual approach gets results—which it thinks have been significantly absent from con-

stituted stories.

On October 5 a Sell Scotland Campaign mission organized by the SDA, the Scottish Council of Development and Industry, the Scottish Tourist Board, the British Transport Authority and British Canadas Airways leaves for America to spread the Scottish message among American business leaders. It will visit Houston, Dallas, Atlanta, St Louis.

Alex Fletcher, the Scottish Official minister responsible for industry, will eventually decide whether to back the Tory MPs on the committee or allow the

SDA to maintain an independent presence through its offices in New York, San Francisco and Brussels. Ironically, he will be speaking at an SDA seminar on electronics in Boston on October 4 just before the Sell Scotland brigade arrives.

The agency is confident it will attract its target of 10 American companies that would provide 1,000 jobs.

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Such promotion succeeded because the birds had been visibly marked with material supplied by the Metropolitan Police. This is now accepted as proof that the bird was taken illegally.

Fitzsimons says that although the nest raiders have been more active there has been greater success in catching them. In one case information was passed to the Royal Air Force about two Belgian caught lowering themselves down a cliff towards a peregrine eagle.

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## SCOTTISH DIARY

### Showing the flag for Scotland

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perhaps more important ramifications of holding the lowest score round the old course in the last 12 years (68 in 1973).

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Predators all

Peter Ellis, chief scientist in Scotland for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, has had a busy year.

He has been involved in the

nesting of the rarest birds in the UK, and has been involved in the

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o they are doing it  
the Danish way

ing in the Danish way" could become just as well a cliché as Marcellus's comment on the state of art in "Hamlet". It would certainly have more than the abominable "Denmarkization" a cult word which attempts to explain some of the startling happenings in the country.

The present wrangle over the apparent refusal to increase defence spending by 3 per cent as required by Nato generally has resulted from the coining of a word which is almost as meaningless as Danish: "Denmarkization". Roughly stated into common English it suggests that the want to enjoy Nato protection without paying "Denmarkization" is in no way akin to the slightly acceptable usage of another anglicized Nordic term—"Finlandization", which can at least be seen in Finnish as "Suomiaanminen". It is used to be the subtle relationship between superpower hegemony which has evolved in the island of Soviet-financed states, a kind of survival for a small, independently-minded nation.

Danish survival story is something altogether different as "doing it the Danish way" implies. For the five million Danes have sunk deeper into debt as they enjoyed the good life they have done it to such an extent that their foreign debt is now a record \$10,000m. In addition, this year's trade balance will be 20,000m in deficit—an increase of nearly 25% per two years.

has made it the largest Latin-American style of Europe, a dubious position to be in. It enabled the Danes to attain one of the highest standards of living, a successful agricultural industry provides more than ample food resources, free education and medical care, and other enviable social benefits including what is probably the lowest unemployment rate in the world. And they are carefree to the grave knowing that the Government will pay for that, too.

site of repeated warnings about the economic into which they are plunging, coupled with increasing unemployment—now running at more than 7 per cent—and accelerating inflation has reached 14 per cent, the Social Democratic Government, headed by Mr Anker Jorgensen, has still its grip on the problem. It has been in office east already. But the LO, the trade union movement, some constraint on how hard the could be.

ment policies come in for some unusually criticism in the latest OECD report, which has been published. It comments on the ineffective economic measures applied so far and the understanding of the problems involved in g about a stabilization of the economic scene.

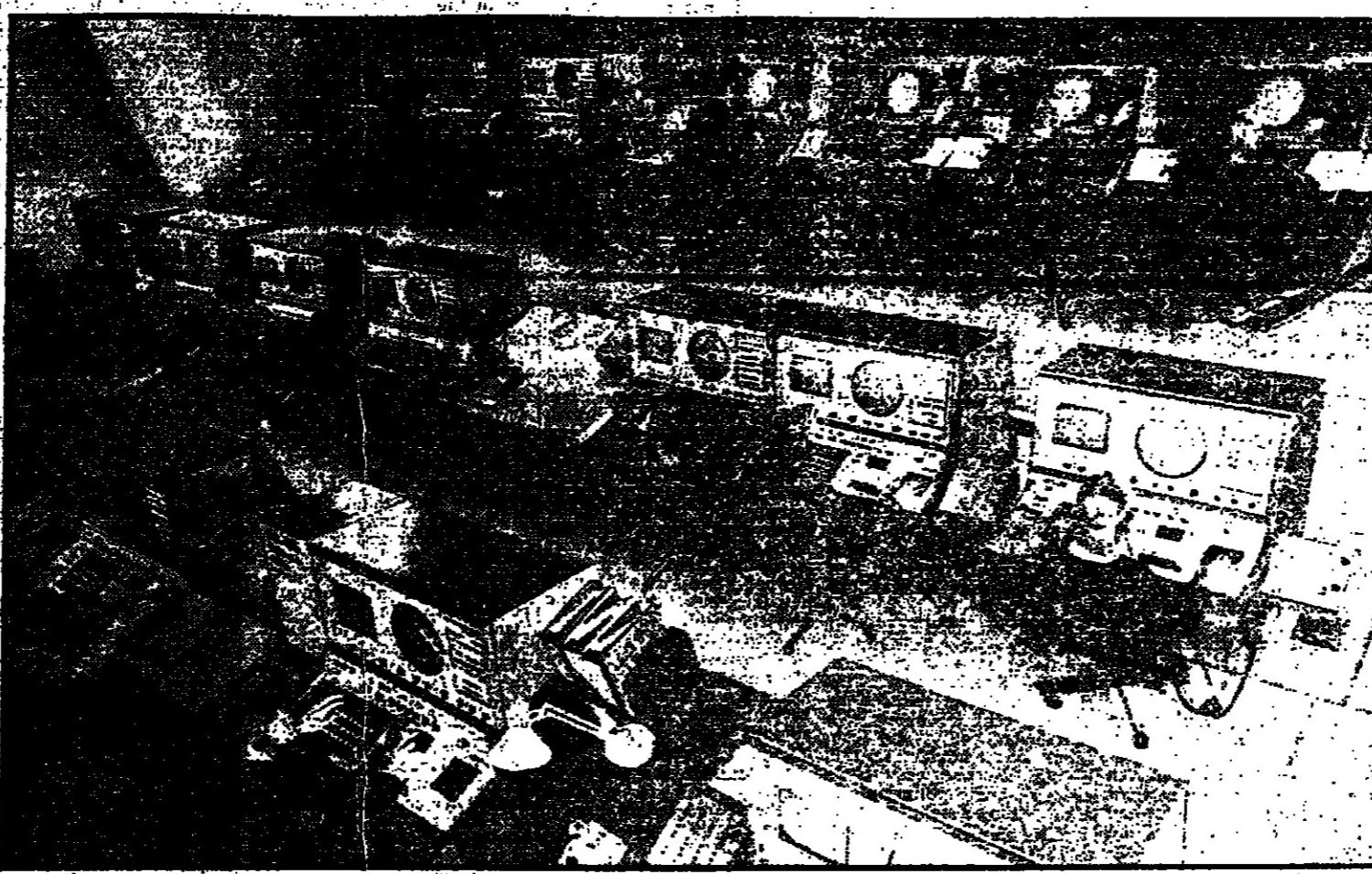
report is a fairly damning catalogue of down while admitting that Denmark's problems are tougher than those faced by most Europeans. But there is praise for the fiscal and other introduced to control energy requirements

use rationing.

OECD report carries an outspoken warning imbalances in the Danish economy will necessitate strong measures" and that there must be income sacrifices. It suggests that as an policy will play a crucial role; it will be to explore means of creating greater social in such as a real economic and social democracy, perhaps another meaning for "doing it the way".

Michael Frenchman

# DENMARK



This NADGE defence control centre in Denmark forms part of the vital Nato electronics surveillance system which stretches from Turkey to Norway. Denmark is refusing to increase its contribution to the Nato budget.

Deep in the dungeons of the Renaissance castle of Kronborg in Elsinore repose the statue of Holger Danske—Holger the Dane. With his back turned to the outside world, Holger, a hero of the Vikings, clammers serenely, his legs and arms firmly crossed. According to local mythology, he will wake up and come to Denmark's rescue

## Will Holger awake?

Over the past few years beginning to grip the rot it gives warning of the need for further measures to prevent the foreign debt from exceeding 100,000m kroner.

A more stable political scene would also seem to have been created. The ruling Social Democrats work mainly with three small centrist-right parties (the Radical Liberals,

the Christian People's Party and the Centre Democrats) and—with their support—they have a slim majority in parliament. Ballot-weary Danes have been called to vote in no fewer than five general elections in the past nine years, so there is no urgency about calling fresh elections.

Christopher Follett

## Defence is not a burning issue

Denmark's viability as an active member of Nato will again be put to the test this autumn, when the Social Democratic minority government resumes talks with other parties on a new defence budget for 1981-85. The present five-year defence bill expires at the end of March 1981, and the Government is scheduled to take up contact with the parties behind it, headed by the liberals and the conservatives, during the course of this month. Oddly enough, defence is not a burning issue in Denmark despite the marked build-up in Warsaw Pact activity on its doorstep in the Baltic in recent years.

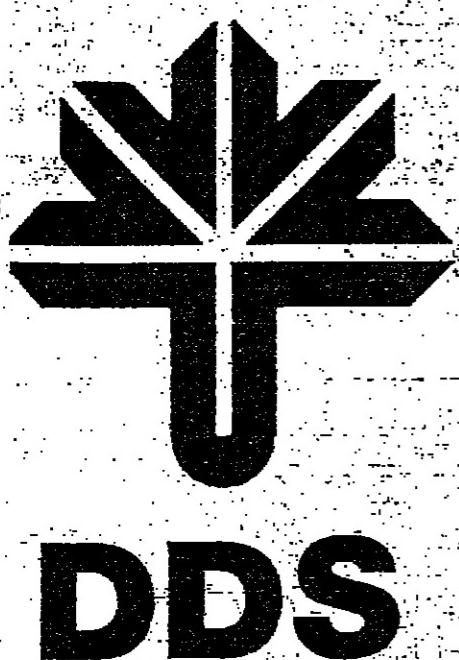
This year has seen two quite unprecedented incidents of harassing (and ramming) of Danish naval vessels by Warsaw Pact craft from the Baltic increasingly joining Soviet vessels from the Northern Fleet in Murmansk in exercises in the Baltic and the North Sea. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union still has six Golf submarines, each equipped with three Sern nuclear warheads, operative in the Baltic.

Already during the past year Denmark began to attract criticism as not only the weakest, but worse perhaps, the least committed member of the Nato alliance, despite its otherwise high material standards. First it was Denmark's economic crisis which prompted the Government to impose a 100m kroner (\$8m) cut in military expenditure last December. On top of this, the suggestion, by Mr Kjeld Olesen, the Foreign Minister, of a six-month postponement of the decision to locate cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe, a counter to the growing Soviet missile threat in Eastern Europe, gave Denmark another black mark within the alliance. This happened at a Nato ministerial meeting in Brussels last December.

To aggravate the issue further, Mr Poul Søgaard, the Minister of Defence, insists, as does Mr Anker Jorgensen, the Prime Minister, that the successor to the present defence budget—at 7,300m kroner, or 2.4 per cent of gross national product—he "zero-rated", or maintained

The nuclear age has not lessened Denmark's importance as a sentinel standing guard at the mouth of the Baltic. After the Second World War, what was termed a "Nordic balance" was set up in Scandinavia, with a powerful, neutral Sweden flanked on the one side by Soviet-influenced Finland, and on the other by two non-nuclear Nato states—Norway and Iceland.

continued on next page



Aktieselskabet De Danske Sukkerfabrikker, the Danish Sugar Corporation Ltd., has over the years become one of Denmark's largest industrial companies, with widely diversified activities based primarily on the production and marketing of sugar.

Even though sugar still forms the heart of the Group's activities, technological know-how, production of machinery and complete factory plants for the food industry are of growing importance and form the basis of extensive exports.

DDS has developed ultra and hyperfiltration equipment and membranes which are used for different purposes in industries all over the world. The most important applications being dairy products and the conversion of brackish or salt water into drinking water. Other fields of activity include the manufacture of paper and packing, and the production and marketing of sugar beet seed and feedstuffs.

Within the framework of the DDS Group, a staff of some 9,000 is employed in more than 60 Danish and foreign companies, having a total annual turnover of 4.6 billion Dkr. The Group consists of independent companies each with their own profile and identity. These include Niro Atomizer, Pasilac, Danish Turnkey-Danies, DDS Krøyer, Møller & Jochumsen, and De forenede Papirfabrikker.

Aktieselskabet De Danske Sukkerfabrikker  
5, Langebrogade  
DK-1001 Copenhagen K

## The Danish bank in London has changed its name... and address

PRIVATbanken A/S of Copenhagen recently acquired United International Bank Limited and thus became the first bank from the Nordic countries to be represented in the United Kingdom by a wholly owned banking subsidiary.

Now we have changed our name to PRIVATbanken Limited, and we can be found at our new premises at 107 Cheapside.

From our spacious new home we are able to offer, in addition to our traditional international banking activities, the most comprehensive Danish banking service available in London. So please make a note of our address—it's as close as you can get to Danish banking in London.



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## DENMARK

## Defence is not a burning issue

continued from previous page

and Denmark. Nato envisages Denmark's role in a war with the Warsaw Pact countries as a delaying element, holding the aggressor back until the other Nato forces have intervened.

Nato Command in Denmark calculates that if the Warsaw Pact conventional onslaught on Western Europe would be preceded by a rapid air, sea and land attack on Jutland, the Danish Isles, and the Baltic strait, to secure an exit for their ships to the North Atlantic, Denmark's task would thus be to hold the Baltic strait as well as assisting other Nato forces in maintaining the strategically vital Greenland-Iceland-Scotland line.

Both Greenland and the Faroe Islands, which enjoy a large measure of home rule under the Danish crown, are important Nato outposts. The present uneasy world situation has led to talks within Nato and between Norway, the United States on the extension of the already impressive network of bases, munitions dumps and depots in the two Scandinavian Nato states and an intensification of pre-stocking activity.

Suspicion within the alliance of Denmarkization are in no way based on any Danish intention to withdraw from Nato, and return to neutrality. This was the cornerstone of Danish foreign policy; it was breached only on four occasions since 1949. The last opinion poll revealed that 57 per cent of Danes supported continued Danish membership of Nato.

The Danish Defence Force is compact. The total wartime strength of the three services and the Home Guard amounts to about 200,000. The field army has five brigades (and there is compulsory nine-month National Service). The Royal Danish Navy comprises 52 fighting vessels, including five frigates and corvettes, 18 MTBs, six submarines and a number of minelayers. The Danish Royal Air Force has a total flight strength of 115 combat aircraft, divided into six squadrons. As part of the so-called "arms deal of the century", with Norway, Belgium and The Netherlands were also involved, the Danish Air Force took delivery in January of the first of 58 F-16 fighter-bombers to be delivered over the next three years.

While the army is being equipped with West German

Christopher Follett

Leopard tanks, the navy has been modernized with new Willemoes class torpedo boats, capable of carrying Harpoon missiles. Basically the Danish Government wants to reduce military manpower through buying ultra-modern technology for the navy and the air force, reducing the army, and in fact, concentrating Danish defence on Jutland.

According to General K. Jorgensen, the Chief of Defence, the so-called zero-growth proposal Mr Sogaard is calling for, would effectively cut Danish defence capacity by one third, reducing manpower by 5,000 men and leaving the eastern Island of Zealand, on which Copenhagen is located, almost defenceless. The general also maintains that even if Denmark concurs with Nato demands for a 3 per cent rise in military expenditure, there would be a de facto 10 per cent reduction in Danish defence capability.

Recent letters from Mr Harold Brown, the US Defence Secretary, to Mr Sogaard expressed a grave concern at the possibility of non-compliance with the 3 per cent increase in military expenditure agreed by Nato, as did a dramatic press statement issued by the United States embassy in Copenhagen at the beginning of this month.

Mr Sogaard and the Social Democratic Government are likely to have great difficulty holding military expenditure at its present level, however. The leaders of the centre and left parties, whose support the Government will need to get the new defence Bill through Parliament, have so far unanimously insisted on at least a 3 per cent rise, the Conservatives on 5 per cent. Nor is there a majority in Parliament for a zero-rating. Soviet naval facilities in, and activities out of, Leningrad and Murmansk have been vastly improved and have grown in importance since the Second World War, putting the once unexposed waters around Scandinavia again in the front line of Western defences. These seas are again a potential theatre of war. Could the idealistic days of traditional pacifist neutrality, Danish defence thinking, be over?

What is the background of the success of a firm called "arms deal of the century"? While Norway, Belgium and The Netherlands were also involved, the Danish Air Force took delivery in January of the first of 58 F-16 fighter-bombers to be delivered over the next three years.

While the army is being equipped with West German

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Annelise Hopson looks at some social welfare and housing problems and examines the surprisingly buoyant manufacturing industries

## Income as gauge of social benefits

The Government has just introduced a new general so that people can understand the new system.

We have economic problems and we are trying to solve them. We are cutting within the social sector which is about one third of the whole public sector but this is very difficult as we do not want to hurt those with small income. We have expenses within the social sector because of the Often people say they are

The Ministry of Social Affairs will spend 2.5 million kroner to produce a booklet which explains what the security system is in principle the same.

"An example of the high on the expectations of the high in the 1960s. The social security costs a lot of money and so does the public labour, says:

"I think the rules and regulations in this country are having children in kindergartens with a administration. In a country

which apparently lived a little too

wanted, it would be more exchange revenue.

Unemployment is now easy to solve the unemployed about 140,000 to 150,000, which is a problem, because

considerable changes in our social services, taxation system and in the planned and

social benefits in order to cheaply and more

important sources of foreign fare system could be

even if we used less on it. The fact is that

restraining programmes could be introduced."

According to one of the weeks from the moment they largest newspaper, Tidende, whose Sunday, "The qualification problem is the principal advertising medium, one Denmark, it exists in all the fourth of the jobs offered EEC countries. Often the Danish society needs during the next four to five years able. It is wrong to come the advertising by means certain skilled labour resources to the industrial states a depreciation

leaders of the Shadow Cabinet does not believe in the Government's policy is to stop the growth and says: "What the public sector, the Danish society needs during the next four to five years able. It is wrong to come the advertising by means certain skilled labour resources to the industrial states a depreciation

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## DENMARK

## Energy

## Conservation gets its chance with win by anti-nuclear lobby

Danish Government's Parliament for the introduction of atomic energy last January initially to postpone introducing nuclear power seem to have won the day. Originally, it had been ruled out nuclear referendum on the issue in 1981, as Sweden did this year. Doubts about the safety of nuclear power, especially from large population centres where atomic power stations could substitute natural gas, were placed. The Social Democratic minority Government's decision was also prompted by continued failure to find a satisfactory solution to radioactive waste disposal.

Denmark is trying to survive without its own nuclear energy. But how brave or foolhardy is that? It is calculated that nuclear power could have saved Denmark at least 300m kroner last year. The bill for imported oil was about the same as last year, about 15,600 million kroner. This year's oil bill will probably again correspond approximately to the figure is about 60 per cent

of Denmark's imports. In the present there are few, if any, sites

at about 21,000m tonnes of coal imports to Denmark have subsequently risen from 2,200,000 tonnes in 1972 to 7,000,000 tonnes last year. By the end of the century, Denmark expects to be importing 25 million tonnes of coal, mainly from South Africa (not without political controversy), which supplied 33 per cent of total coal imports last year, and will account for 42 per cent next year, and Poland, now supplying 45 per cent.

By converting oil-driven power stations back to coal, Denmark has ensured that two thirds of its electricity supply is based on coal which according to Government plans, should provide 80 per cent of the electricity supply before the end of this decade. At present the figure is about 60 per cent

oil and gas fields by the end of the century. The Dan field, which has held the sole exclusive licence to seek hydrocarbons in the Danish sector, since 1952, Mueller leads the consortium, known as DUC (Danish Underground Consortium), in which Shell, Socony and Texaco also figure and which virtually rules the Danish North Sea.

Criticism of this private monopoly, in what many feel should be a state-controlled area, led the new Danish Ministry of Energy, which was set up in October 1979, with Mr Poul Nielsen as Minister, to press for increased government participation and influence in the Danish North Sea prospecting. Criticism has centred on the allegedly leisurely pace adopted by Mueller in exploiting the North Sea fields. The Government has now ordered an acceleration.

Mueller strongly denies accusations of "going slow" in its North Sea operations. With Mueller's government licence not expiring until 2012, Mr Nielsen has been making further attempts to reduce the private stake in the national energy supply by entering government-to-government oil contracts with Middle East suppliers. The idea is that direct deal between countries would reduce Denmark's dependence on multinational oil companies and the fluctuations of the Rotterdam spot market.

Denmark is expected to begin to obtain bigger returns from its offshore North Sea fields over the next 25 years, satisfying up to one third to one half of the country's oil needs. The discovery this summer of a new potentially major source of oil in the Danish Lulu structure, which is on the fringe of the rich Norwegian Ekofisk field, has given rise to further optimism.

Gas from North Sea fields

into production in 1984 and experts estimate

that there are 250,000 million cu metres of gas, five times original estimates. This is enough to satisfy 10 per cent of Denmark's total energy needs and 50 per cent of domestic energy requirements for 20 years at least.

From October 1982, Denmark will have access to Kurn gas through its pipeline link-up with West Germany.

In addition, an agreement was signed earlier this year with Sweden to provide North Sea gas by pipeline to southern Sweden. Also work is going on to construct a gas pipeline from the Danish North Sea gas fields over Funen and Zealand to south

Sweden. This project is scheduled for completion by 1985.

With the projected link-up with Sweden and the Danish link with West Germany,

Denmark hopes to persuade Norway to join the network but a final decision is not expected from Norway until next spring.

Uniquely in North Sea offshore prospecting by West European states, it is one private Danish shipping, trading and industrial con-

## Talking of Denmark...



Talk to us



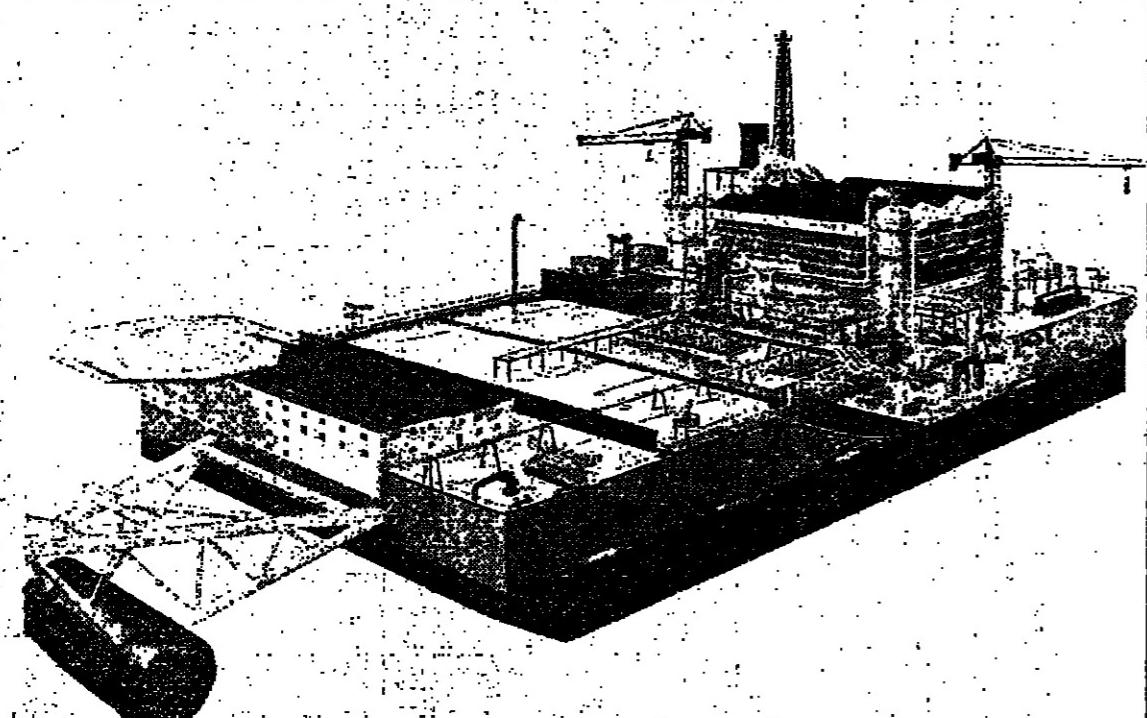
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## Stock Exchange Prices

## Mines race ahead

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Sept 15. Dealings End, Sept 26. Contango Day, Sept 29. Settlement Day, Oct 6  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

20

**BELL'S**  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
**BELL'S**

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SCOTCH WHISKY  
**BELL'S**

1979/80										1979/80										1979/80										
High	Low	Stock	Int.	Gross	Div	Yield	P/E	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	per cent	P/E	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	per cent	P/E	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	per cent	P/E		
<b>BRITISH FUNDS</b>																				<b>SHIPPING</b>										
<b>COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL</b>																				<b>MINES</b>										
1979/80	High	Low	Stock	Int.	Gross	Div	Yield	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	per cent	P/E	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	per cent	P/E	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	per cent	P/E		
1979/80	High	Low	Stock	Int.	Gross	Div	Yield	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	per cent	P/E	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	per cent	P/E	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	per cent	P/E		
A—B																														
AAH	164	162	164	121	7.4	6.0		22	20	Dundonian	82	-1	3.6	6.0	22	20	Monte Bronze	22	-1	3.1	12.5	1.9	242	172	167	Birt & Conn	125	-1	3.7	15.1
AB Electronic	164	162	164	121	7.4	6.0		22	20	Duplex Int'l	82	-1	3.6	6.0	22	20	Midland Corp	22	-1	3.6	10.4	2.2	262	177	175	Fisher J.	128	-1	3.9	15.1
AGA Research	164	162	164	121	7.4	6.0		22	20	EMI M.A. Prod	82	-1	3.6	6.0	22	20	Midland Ind	22	-1	3.6	10.4	2.2	262	177	175	Hunting Gibson	128	-1	3.9	15.1
APV Prod	215	212	212	120	5.6	5.1		22	20	Dupont Int'l	82	-1	3.6	6.0	22	20	Midland News	22	-1	3.6	10.4	2.2	262	177	175	Marley Ltd	125	-1	3.7	15.1
APV Slids	215	212	212	120	5.6	5.1		22	20	Eduro Hides	82	-1	3.6	6.0	22	20	Midland Scien	22	-1	3.6	10.4	2.2	262	177	175	Marley Sci	125	-1	3.7	15.1
Aeronautic Brds	85	83	83	41	4.3	3.0		22	20	Electro Hides	82	-1	3.6	6.0	22	20	Midland Tech	22	-1	3.6	10.4	2.2	262	177	175	Metashell	125	-1	3.7	15.1
Arrow	39	37	37	13	4.3	3.0		22	20	Electromec	73	-1	3.6	6.0	22	20	Midland Tech	22	-1	3.6	10.4	2.2	262	177	175	Metashell	125	-1	3.7	15.1
Arrow	39	37	37	13	4.3	3.0		22	20	Electro Rent	82	-1	3.6	6.0	22	20	Midland Tech	22	-1	3.6	10.4	2.2	262	177	175	Metashell	125	-1	3.7	15.1
Arrow	39	37	37	13	4.3	3.0		22	20	Electro Rent	82	-1	3.6	6.0	22	20	Midland Tech	22	-1	3.6	10.4	2.2	262	177	175	Metashell	125	-1	3.7	15.1
Arrow	39	37	37	13	4.3	3.0		22	20	Electro Rent	82	-1	3.6	6.0	22	20	Midland Tech	22	-1	3.6	10.4	2.2	262	177	175	Metashell	125	-1	3.7	15.1
Arrow	39	37	37	13	4.3	3.0		22	20	Electro Rent	82	-1	3.6	6.0	22	20	Midland Tech	22	-1	3.6	10.4	2.2	262	177	175	Metashell	125	-1	3.7	15.1
Arrow	39	37	37	13	4.3	3.0		22	20	Electro Rent	82	-1	3.6	6.0	22	20	Midland Tech	22	-1	3.6	10.4	2.2	262	177	175	Metashell	125	-1	3.7	15.1
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jobs lost, page 22

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cial Editor, page 23

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# Pay inflation still running at annual rate of about 20pc

By Melvyn Westlake

Pay inflation is still running at recent peak levels and is expected to continue to remain in the region of 20 per cent year-on-year until early next spring.

According to new government figures published yesterday, there was only a small increase in average earnings during July, but this appears to be caused by technical factors.

Although the effect of the small July increase has been to bring down the rate of increase in earnings to 18.8 per cent, compared with a year earlier, the underlying rate of increase is officially thought to be closer to 21.5 per cent.

The latest figures add to the difficulties which face the Government as it attempts to re-establish confidence in its economic policies after the setback of summer. Average earnings have been rising steadily for many months reaching a peak in June of 21.7 per cent year-on-year. This was the highest level for more than four and a half years.

The low level of settlements in some parts of the private sector, particularly in the motor industry, has given rise to hopes that the rate of increase for earnings would soon start to show a downturn.

But these lower settlements in the private sector are consistent with a continuing high level of year-on-year earnings across the economy as a whole.

The explanation is that about 70 per cent of the 21 million employees covered by the Department of Employment's index of average earnings (new series), usually reach pay agreement between January and June.

Only 10 per cent of employees settle between August and December. As a result, the earnings index will be heavily influenced by pay agreements made in the pay round that has just ended.

The danger for the Government is that 20 per cent could once again become the "going rate" in the industries which traditionally set the pace in wage settlements. However, the recession and the rising

## CBI calls again for interest rate cut

By Patricia Tisdall  
Management Correspondent

Industrialists yesterday again urged the Government to cut interest rates substantially and immediately.

The policy making council of the Confederation of British Industry took the unusual step of passing a resolution objecting "most strongly to the fact that the main burden of the Government's counter-inflation policies is being allowed to fall on productive industry and those who work in it."

The resolution also said that the CBI views with concern the continuing high level of revenue expenditure in the public sector.

The ultimate wording of the composite motion does not reflect the intense disquiet felt among larger manufacturing concerns which believe that a cut in interest rates is long overdue.

The CBI is inhibited by the continuing loyalty of the Government which is felt by many of its members and it is anxious to appear united.

Sir Raymond Peacock, the president of the CBI, was carried off the meeting by a wave of his hands with an endorsement of the Government's overall aims. He reiterated "there is no question of us departing from our fully fledged support."

Sir Raymond explained that the CBI's complaint was about the slowness of carrying out the policies rather than the Government's aims.

The resolution was not intended to be seen as the beginning of a revolt, more as a plea to the Government to "get on with it."

Industrialists are divided: some want an immediate easing of economic controls through a substantial and immediate cut in interest rates. Others are prepared to continue with existing interest rates until public spending comes down.

Some smaller companies and private traders fear that an easing of interest rates could make inflationary wage settlements easier for multinational companies and public sector workers.

But CBI leaders believe that even a 4 per cent cut in minimum lending rate would still leave borrowing expensive enough to prevent employers settling for higher wages than they could afford.

State chairman call: State industry chairman yesterday added their voices to the growing chorus of business leaders calling for the Government to reduce interest rates (Peter Hill writes).

Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of the Electricity Council and a former chairman of the Nationalized Industries Chairmen's Group, said that the nationalized industry chiefs supported the CBI.

Supporting the call last week

Sir Michael Edwards, the CBI chairman, Sir Francis said:

"In my view, Sir Michael meant was that in the present economic climate you require a shock stimulus not a gradualist approach. If there is to be a reduction in interest rates it should be substantial."

It has already suggested that the United Kingdom is likely to come out of recession later than many other countries, but it makes no judgment on the probable length of the downturn. At the moment it is not expecting any significant recovery in world economic growth until late next year or perhaps the first half of 1982.

In particular, the Bank is concerned that the erosion of competitiveness will continue to be a major medium-term problem. Although the prospects for containing costs appear to be improving, it says other countries are bringing their inflationary problems under control more quickly than in past recessions.

The Bulletin suggests that the underlying recessionary forces may not yet have made their full impact. This is the remaining residue of the world recession arriving later than predicted in many countries and in turn it has helped the United Kingdom to sustain a healthy growth in export volume so far this year.

However, the Bank is clearly taking the view that the continuing erosion of British competitiveness and the progressive slowdown elsewhere in economic growth rates elsewhere, particularly in Europe, will soon lead to a reversal of this trend.

It expects to see some further destocking by industry in the months ahead and a decline in consumer spending.

Bank market hopes, page 22  
Economic notebook, page 23

# Bank of England sees deepening recession

By John Whitmore  
Financial Correspondent

The Bank of England expects the recession to deepen this winter, with unemployment continuing to rise. But it notes the "surprising way" in which productivity is holding up, suggesting that companies are shedding labour on a larger scale and more rapidly than in past recessions.

The September edition of the *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin* makes no prediction on whether the recession is likely to prove worse than the Government is expecting, but it gives a warning that the possibility of a worse than expected outcome would have far-reaching consequences for the public sector borrowing next year make it imperative that the Government keeps close control over spending programmes.

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Bank market hopes, page 22  
Economic notebook, page 23

BL confident as new model rolls off Longbridge assembly line

# Metro productivity to match Europe's best

Productivity on BL's new Mini Metro will be comparable to that of Volkswagen's Polo, which is widely acknowledged to be the best in Europe, Mr Tony Gilroy, manufacturing director of Austin Morris, said yesterday.

He said that production at the highly automated plant at Longbridge, a £275m investment, would be better than Renault, Fiat, or Ford. Output would be in excess of 20 cars a day for each man.

This compares with the present Longbridge output of 16 cars and the Japanese world-beating figure of more than 30 cars a day.

A single assembly line is producing 1,500 Metros a week, but before the model is launched on October 8 a second line will come into operation and double production.

# Opec hopes of pact end in disarray

From Nicholas Hirst  
Vienna, Sept 17

At the end of the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) which was intended to pave the way for a system of automatic oil prices and to increase its role in world affairs, especially the Third World, Opec looked both disorganized and demoralized.

Before going into a consultative meeting of oil ministers alone late today, Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, oil minister of Saudi Arabia, said his country would continue to provide one million barrels of oil a day more than its own preferred ceiling of 8.5 million barrels a day for the fourth quarter of 1980, adding to the surplus on the market.

A reactivation of prices is proving elusive. Saudi Arabia's continued high production will put increased pressure on Libya, Algeria and Nigeria, the high-priced North African producers to reduce their levels from the \$37 ceiling fixed in Algiers in June and narrow the differential with the \$32 nominal benchmark. At the moment Opec has neither a base price from which to operate automatic pricing nor agrees

men on how the system should work.

All countries are agreed that oil prices should rise in future in real terms until they reach the cost of alternative sources of energy. Ten out of the 13 agree that this should be done by linking oil prices to indices of western inflation and a basket of currencies while allowing prices to rise in line with real growth in industrialized countries' economies.

Because of continued border incidents between Iran and Iraq, Iran is not expected to be represented at Baghdad. If 12 countries agreed on the principles of a common oil price, there would be a possibility of going ahead without Iran, which is only exporting 700,000 barrels of oil a day, less than one fifth of Opec's exports.

Senior Humberto Calderon, oil minister of Venezuela, believed it would be possible to go ahead with the scheme with the majority of 10 countries which produce 80 per cent of Opec's outputs.

Other ministers including Dr Widjaja Nitiasastro, finance minister of Indonesia, thought it too early to say whether that would be an option. It would undoubtedly put great strains on the unity of the organization.

A finance ministers' meeting will take place in early October in Quito, Ecuador, to try to agree an improved aid programme. Saudi Arabia wants to

differences on October 14 at a meeting to be arranged in Europe. This meeting will not make decisions but try to agree a recommendation to put to another conference of finance, oil and foreign ministers two days before the Baghdad summit.

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Mr Ali Akbar Moinfar:

irritated other ministers.

see the Opec special fund which

was augmented from \$1.55bn (£1.556m) to \$4.09bn (£4.096m) at the Caracas meeting last December

working efficiently before moving on to more grandiose schemes.

Financial Editor, page 23

# Belgian steel industry opposes revised plan

From Peter Norman  
Brussels, Sept 17

Mounting losses among Belgian iron and steel producers have provoked M Willy Claes, the Belgian Economics Minister, to put forward more drastic plans to restructure the country's industry.

Conditions have exposed a weakness in the government's existing plans, which failed to share the burdens between the state and the large institutions that used to control the main steel companies.

Although the state has poured funds into the industry over the past year, the private sector has not been forthcoming with cash.

M Claes has proposed that Cockrell should be divided into four manufacturing companies which would be given commercial and technical freedom under the aegis of a council of administration in which the state would have an equal voice with the large institutions that previously controlled the company.

Trade union leaders around Liege have argued that the plain or tube-making companies that would emerge could turn to other Belgian producers or even the Japanese for their steel and start the demise of "hot steel" production in the Liege area.

The steel industry in the French-speaking area of Belgium is losing between 1,500-2,000 tonnes of steel a month.

M Claes apparently launched his new idea in the belief that he could force a new structure on Cockrell while leaving the rest of his existing plan for the steel industry unaffected.

This worsening of market

# Record profits for RTZ and Cons Gold

By Michael Prest  
Mining Correspondent

Consolidated Gold Fields and Rio Tinto Zinc, Britain's two biggest mining finance houses, both announced record profits yesterday. RTZ is also to raise £125m through rights issue of convertible loan stock.

The stock market reacted strongly, pushing Cons Gold shares up 15p to 60.5p, and the final dividend of 21.4p gross brought the total to 33p gross, or 67 per cent more than in 1979.

RTZ's figures covered its first half in the same date. Attributable profits advanced by 45.6 per cent to £89.7m, partly because of higher copper prices.

The interim dividend is £8.36 gross, or 22.2 per cent higher than in the same period of last year.

The company's rights issue takes the slightly unusual form of one 91 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock for every two ordinary or accumulating

ordinary shares held. The stock is dated 1985-2000, and is underwritten by Alexander Benson, N. M. Rothschild, and Morgan Grenfell. The brokers are Hoare Govett and de Zoete &amp; Bevan.

Sir Mark Turner, chairman of RTZ, said that the bulk of the proceeds from the issue will finance investment in energy and energy-related businesses. About £25m is already committed to taking up RTZ's rights in Consolino Pio Tinto Australia, its £1 per cent owned subsidiary which also recently launched a rights issue.

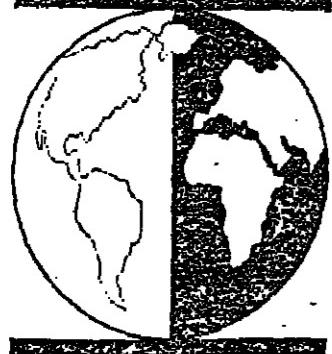
Another £17m will be spent on raising RTZ's stake in Rio Tinto Alcan, a Spanish copper mining company, from 25 per cent to 49 per cent. Sir Mark said in his statement yesterday, was the continuation of RTZ's overall policy of increasing its investments in Europe. RTZ is expanding output from 30,000 tonnes a year to 50,000.

One important objective for RTZ is to increase its liability to mainstream United Kingdom corporation tax. At the moment a high proportion of earnings from overseas means that too much Advanced Corporation Tax is irrecoverable.

Financial Editor, page 23

# US insurance brokers buy 53pc of Wigham Poland

By Richard Allen  
Insurance Correspondent



## Alfa link with Nissan put off again

The Italian Government has postponed for the fifth time in seven months, a decision on whether it should authorize a joint new car venture between the state-controlled Alfa Romeo and Japan's Nissan company.

The joint venture, to build 60,000 medium-sized cars a year in southern Italy, was first proposed in March last year.

The cars, with Nissan bodies and Alfa engines, would be 80 per cent Italian and 20 per cent Japanese in value and would be sold half in Italy and half in the rest of Europe.

Both the government and its met opposition from the Cabinet publicly split over the issue. Signor Giovanni D. Michelis, Minister of State Holdings has repeatedly backed the idea and pressed for early government approval of the project.

### Russian contract

A group of French companies led by Creusot-Loire, has been awarded a 1.27m franc (£129m) contract to supply the Sovier Union with equipment and machinery to produce alloy steel at the Novolipetsk site, 250 kilometres south of Moscow.

### Danish recovery

Denmark is no longer sliding into the "economic abyss", according to Mr Erik Hoffmeyer, National Bank governor. He said that the country was moving in the right direction even if the pace remained too slow.

### Japan narrows deficit

Japan's customs clearance trade deficit narrowed in August to \$783.9m (£329m) from an upwards revised \$972.68m July deficit, and compared with a \$1.670m deficit a year earlier, the Ministry of Finance said.

### French gdp down

French gross domestic product declined 0.3 per cent in the second quarter of 1980 compared with a 0.4 per cent growth in the first quarter, the National Statistics Institute said.

### Soviet output up

Russian output grew by 3.7 per cent from January to August 1980 compared with the same period last year. The target this year is a 4.5 per cent rise over 1979.

### Lower car exports

Toyota and Nissan expect falling sales and shipments of cars and trucks to the United States in the rest of this year.

Union attitude hardening over pay claim rejection and job losses

## Trouble looms in the carpet trade

Leaders of 23,000 carpet industry workers are to meet the British Carpet Manufacturers Association in London today to reply to the employers' rejection of the latest pay claim. It seems the unions' attitude is a hardening and the general feeling is that traditional moderation has achieved nothing.

The unions, the Northern Carpet Trades Union, the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, the General and Municipal Workers Union, the Scottish Carpet Trades Union and the Power Loom Carpet Weavers and Textile Workers Association, are members of the National Affiliation Board of the carpet trade. Last year they accepted a 10 per cent pay increase in recognition of the problems facing the country and the industry.

This year the unions' pay claim is based on the cost of living. Employers maintain the claim works out at 30 per cent, but union negotiators say it is 20 per cent lower.

Since the rejection of the claim meetings have been held by all the unions who are said to be in a "firm mood". To some

extent a toughening in attitude is not surprising. The unions were told by the Government and the employers that by moderating wage claims and by generally sticking to government guidelines jobs would be preserved.

But in the past year or so the carpet industry workforce has shrunk from 30,000 to about 23,000 and most of the jobs were in the past seven or eight months.

One of the main complaints, on which employers and unions agree, is that nothing has been done to stem the rising flow of imports from the heavily subsidized American manufacturers. The oil base for synthetic fibres costs the United States manufacturers 40 per cent less than their British counterparts and carpets made from synthetic fibres have flooded into Britain at discount prices.

Import restrictions were imposed by the European Community now on carpets but on synthetic carpet fibres, so carpets continued to come into Britain. United Kingdom manufacturers who imported synthetic carpet fibres found them in

short supply and, presumably, more expensive than ever.

Such action has destroyed any confidence unions have had in present policies because the end result has been lost jobs.

The employers continue their plea for moderation in wage claims and point out that industrial action hardly makes sense in an industry already heavily subsidized for short-time working by the Government.

The unions admit that industrial action is the last thing they want but point to what they consider to be a militant attitude on the part of the employers.

They say this was illustrated at last year's pay talks when employers said first

there was no money for pay increases and

they said if there were pay increases they would not be made retrospective if the settlement took a long time.

There is little doubt that the manufacturers are finding the going tough.

Substantial losses have been recorded by big and influential companies and these are likely to be highlighted at today's talks.

Ronald Kershaw

## Tourism chief calls for special VAT rate

By Derek Harris

The Government should be prepared to bring in lower value-added tax rates for tourism to help counter its problems, including the high value of sterling, Sir Henry Marking, chairman of the British Tourist Authority, said in London yesterday. But he was cautiously optimistic "about" 1980.

There was a steady standstill year on tourism last year, with spending per head down by just over 9 per cent. But foreign visitors might reach 13.25 million this year compared with last year's 12.5 million, Sir Henry said. Earnings could then reach £4,000, more than 14 per cent up compared with last year.

There was a 6 per cent increase in visitors from abroad in the first six months of the year, Sir Henry said, which was surprising in the light of the high inflation rate and rising hotel prices.

Junk's increase of only 2 per cent in the first six months marks over the rest of the summer but there were indications that July and August arrivals had been more buoyant, he added. At worst 1980 would be another strong year.

Sir Henry said: "The golden days of British tourism are gone. There is no easy money to be made anymore." There was no more room for greed, he added, although he did not believe the London hotels, even though criticized for their prices, had been greedy.

But, with Britain no longer the bargain basement of Europe, higher prices led to higher expectations. "What could perhaps be forgiven when we were cheap will not be tolerated now," he said.

With the number of Britons holidaying overseas going up rapidly, the home holiday industry, with tourism still static, was "fighting for its very life", he added. Regional and local authorities ought to do more to increase tourism attractions, but there could be no handouts.

The Government could help tourism—and the theatre—in not only by reducing VAT for line with much continental practice, but by creating tourism development on par with manufacturing industry, as with industrial building allowances for hotel construction.

London is still top of the world tourist leagues among cities, according to the BTA, although it is believed to have slipped to second place for conferences.

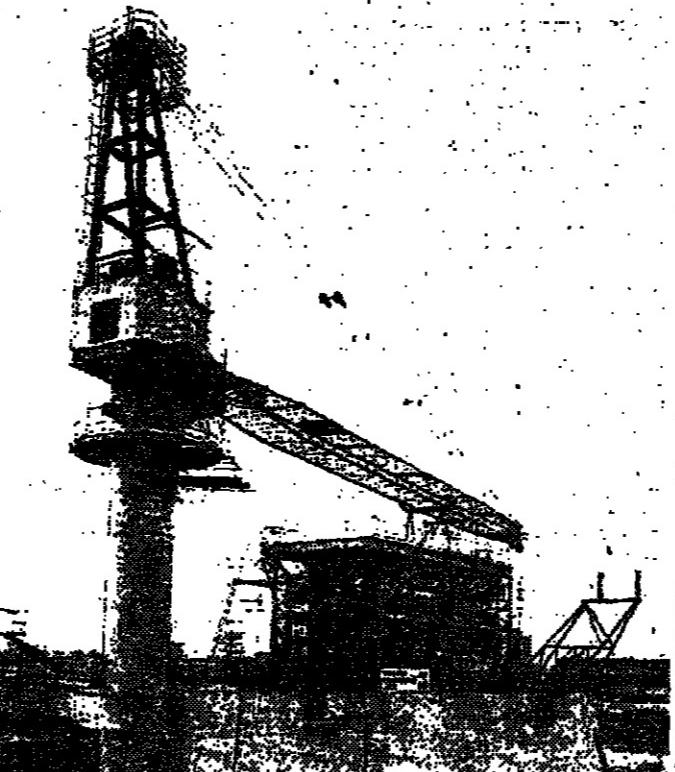
## Three industries 'set for 100,000 redundancies'

By Donald Macintyre  
Labour Reporter

yesterday, blamed the Government's overall mismanagement of the economy, ministers' refusal to assist the three sectors by effective and industrial policies and the inability of the Government and the European Community to administer a "fair trading system".

The TUC says such a system would protect the British market from disruptive imports from both high and low-cost countries. While the EEC should implement anti-dumping policies more effectively, the TUC statement says the United Kingdom is "justified in taking unilateral action if the EEC authorities are unwilling to act quickly".

The statement, published by the TUC textile clothing and footwear industries committee



The first of the 2,000-tonne modules, complete with crane, stands ready at the start of its 180 mile journey to the Fulmar oil field in the North Sea.

## 2,000-tonne module leaves Tyneside yard for N sea

By John Huxley

One of the largest and most complicated operations to load North Sea hardware from works yard to barge began on the River Tyne at 3 am yesterday. The river was closed to heavy traffic for several hours and three tugs stood by as the first of two 2,000-tonne modules were inched on almost 700 wheels, on to a floating barge the size of a football pitch.

Tomorrow a second module will be loaded on to the same barge from the West Works yard of William Press Production Systems at Wallsend. The two sets, together worth £12m, are due to be installed in Shell's Fulmar field early next year.

William Press has two yards at Wallsend which employ about 450 men. However, there were plans over the next 12 months to increase the workforce to about 700, Mr Soley said.

Recruitment is no problem. William Press pays well and other work is scarce on Tyneside. The day after Mr Soley was interviewed on television about the new contracts, he turned up at work to find a queue of men looking for jobs. When the company advertised recently for labour, about 5,000 applications came in.

Not so long ago, the company was forced to make small groups of men redundant, and introduce work sharing for others. Although the yards are now working at optimum capacity, maintaining continuity of work load is difficult. Some "slack" has to be left so that the yards have the flexibility to take on "pick-up" contracts for jobs. At present, the yards are forced to turn down more lucrative module contracts.

## 520 more steelmen to lose jobs

By Edward Townsend  
Another round of redundancies was announced yesterday by the British Steel Corporation. Two plants in the Midlands will be affected and 520 jobs lost.

At the corporation's works at Ilkeston, Derbyshire, 440 are to lose their jobs. Another 80 jobs are to go at a foundry near Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. The plants produce iron and concrete pipes and a spokesman said they had suffered from a drop in demand from British water authorities, their chief customers.

A month after Bowater UK announced it was to close its newspaper mill at Ellesmere Port at Merseyside, the company is cutting back by 40 jobs at a nearby packaging plant.

About 1,600 people are to be made redundant at the newsprint mill, and an action committee formed to campaign for its continued operation is now fighting to save the 40 packaging plant jobs. Mr Len Griffin, general manager at the plant, said sales had been effected badly by the recession.

Further talks took place in Coventry yesterday to try to end the dispute over redundancy payments at the machine tool factory of Alfred Herbert, which has been sold to Tooling Investments, the Birmingham company.

Almost half of the 1,000 workers may be retained if the takeover proceeds but the new owners say settling the deal is in jeopardy because of a sit-in and a blockade of goods.

## Hepworth Ceramic

### INTERIM REPORT

#### Consolidated Results

	Six months to 30th June 1980 £'000	Six months to 30th June 1979 £'000	Year ended 31st December 1979 £'000
Turnover	137,107	130,271	272,238
Trading profit	14,560	16,153	36,917
Profit before taxation	15,007	15,283	36,174
Profit attributable to members	9,907	10,983	27,306
Earnings per share	6.7p	8.6p	20.9p

Note: The results for the six months to 30th June 1980 have not been audited and may be subject to adjustments which can only be made in the account for the full year.

#### Interim Dividend

The Board has declared an interim dividend of 2.25 pence per share on account of the year ending 31st December 1980. The corresponding interim dividend last year was also 2.25 pence per share. The dividend is payable on 13th November 1980 to shareholders registered on 20th September 1980 and amounts £5,41,000 (1979 £4,53,000).

#### Statement by the Chairman

Clearly the Group's figures reflect the onset of the crippling strike in the steel industry in the first three months of the year, the full and lasting effects of which are only just starting to emerge. The strike was and is a disaster for British industry. Elsewhere the downturn in economic

activity both at home and overseas in all our activities which are largely based upon the steel and building construction industries is severe and will, I think, be prolonged.

Peter Goodall

Chairman and Chief Executive

HEPWORTH CERAMIC HOLDINGS LIMITED

HCH Leaders in refractories, industrial sands and clayware and prominent in plastics, foundry resins & equipment, engineering etc.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Working conditions on merchant ships

From Mr Philip J. Lorce  
Sir, Mr James Slater of the National Union of Seamen is reported in your column of September 5 as stating that most ships operating under "flags of convenience" are owned by American multinationals. While I would be delighted if this were so, it is easily verifiable fact is that some American companies beneficially own less than one-fifth of the total tonnage, and slightly less than one-third of the total deadweight tonnage, of merchant vessels in the open registry fleets.

Mr Slater reportedly also stated that many American-owned ships had "working conditions which made one wonder whether this was the twentieth century." This comment should come as a surprise to those of Mr Slater's fellow trade unionists who are familiar with working conditions on such vessels. Five years

ago, Mr Charles Blyth, then General Secretary of the International Transport Workers Federation (ITF) and unquestionably the most outspoken critic of "flags of convenience", told The Honourable Society of Master Mariners: "Among extremes associated with flags of convenience, making generalisation hazardous, is that some employers are among the best employers in the world, eg the United States oil companies, whilst others are certainly the worst. Among the former are owners who, over the years have consistently employed more costly crews than they need."

PHILIP J. LORECE  
Chairman,  
Federation of American  
Controlled Shipping,  
50 Broadway,  
New York, 10004.  
Sept 10.

## High bank charges on old borrowing

From Mr Alan Grainge  
Sir, One of the causes of collapse of so many businesses is the banking custom of increasing the current high rates on old borrowings, other supplier debts raised prices standing debts and it by a piece of banking

defence is that other expect to be paid in full the agreed credit period. Bank borrowers could not within so short a time raise the rate for their debt. Why not the original re-

No doubt, in the state of the law, the would uphold the bank borrowed challenged. A phenomenal high interest of recent years have completely new situation. While interest rates remain stable at between 2 and 3 per cent, this was not par important and borrowings pay higher rates on debts without much even if they disagreed principle of it. But a life and death matter is already overproducing.

The truth is that we have lost the logic of the machine age. The survival of primitive man was based on his ability with his bare hands to feed and protect his family, but with such discomfort that he sought ways to alleviate his suffering. The machines were directed towards the reduction of man's labour so that all could work less strenuously, but were quickly mis-applied so that still worked equally hard whilst others became unemployed. Now, as machines become ever more productive, excessive quantities are produced so that as much labour is absorbed in the marketing and selling of unwanted and unnecessary goods as has been used in their manufacture.

A natural corollary to such a brave new world would need to be the elimination from the industrial scene of Saturdays and Sundays, so that the shifts could work freely without disputes about specific days. If Saturday Shifts are indeed as separate as the law implies, it is high time that the State headed its purely secular responsibility, and I propose that it should mercantile the week from Monday to Friday so that the industrial world frees itself from dubious spiritualities.

The problem therefore is not over-production but over-production, and having isolated the practical and basic solution is not difficult to find. It comprises an assessment of the efficient man-hours required to produce the nation's needs, and of the total national man-hours available. As a first approximation, the tower was a not unattractive tower.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN GRAINGE,  
73 Leeds Old Road,  
West Yorkshire, WF16  
Sept 15.

## Cost of posting and packing

From Mr R. Lee Faulk  
Sir, Recently, I wrote which specializes in heating parts and asking for a replacement for my fan convector.

If you over two weeks for a pro forma invoice to What was however, the fact that was going to be experienced by the customer?

Could it not be that British industry is bad and is uncompromisingly competitive position? The quality of goods is higher than ours.

GEORGE MATHIESON  
1 Warren Hill,  
Loughton,  
Essex.  
September 14.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Implications of the Opec meeting

ountries seem to be agreeing on little at present. But things can change rapidly after the Opec meeting must, then, be rethought. It is that the world is around 3 million barrels a day, I probably stay there while Saudi keeps on producing 3.5 million a day, or 1 million more than without United States nudging. Directly benefits the former O consortium that lifts it, as long as it stays near \$28 a barrel. These are SoCal, Chevron, Exxon, Texaco.

Extent that these majors can make is more cheaply than others they have to also embarrass groups like IEP.

United States majors are unaffected by Vienna. They are from the gradual decontrol of rates oil and gas prices. So stocks Getty Oil, Marathon Oil, and Standard Oil companies should remain in favour.

recession and Saudi policy combine all North Sea stocks let alone IEP. From making as much money than otherwise, but this combination last for ever. United Kingdom was 15 per cent down in the first year and the United States call cent off.

United States alone is responsible for 1.5 million barrels a day. And the United Kingdom economy slack the United States could some through the worst. So the time to stocks again could be soon; after all \$23.50 last January.

**le provides  
balance**

ay have been an element of Opec in the stock market's reaction Oil's interim results yesterday non-committal stance on dividend repeated 2.14p a share gross pay this stage) is a better explanation fall in the shares to 194p. After 3 of 44 per cent remains well below that of the oil majors.

is wisely playing its cards care stage for although earnings from cent stake in the Thistle field are nicely (up £10m, in fact, to the level of £15.2m), these are inside Ring fence tax arrangement, not offsettable for tax purposes, tax profits are up from £20.2m to

er, in other areas—refining petrochemicals and automotive parts and distribution pressure from the general recession is beginning to tell. Auto-works, which take in Quinton Hazell, and the Tabbert caravan business in the first half from £6.1m to though against this shipping losses of so much heartache in the past to be unwound as Burnham's favourable charters and so far are down from £4.3m to £0.4m.

erriting picture, then, for the next few years is of Thistle remaining a contributor to profit although (as increase in the United Kingdom tax laws) this will have a less important earnings:

that Burnham's aspirations as an in the seventh round licensing is obviously crucial, and a successful application would gate the tax burden since development would be offsettable within the

ig its

s' well

Zinc has got the timing and the its rights issue of convertible loan stock well-judged. If it had, profits might not have looked as a straight ordinary share offer have caused dilution problems. As company has raised the interim by 22 per cent to 7.85p gross,



Sir Mark Turner, chairman of RTZ.

For its part, RTZ is clearly concerned about the undue amount of ACT irrecoverable because so much of its earnings are from abroad. Of the £123m total, £27m is to be spent on taking up rights in CRA, and another £17m will go on raising the stake in Rio Tinto Minerals. A significant proportion of the rest will go on energy-related business, mainly in Britain. This could include mining machinery, oil and gas, and mainstream metals. With Cerro Colorado looming, RTZ is powerfully placed, whatever the medium-term prospects.

Dalgety

### Integrating Spillers

In a year in which sales doubled to £1.876m including, of course, a £533m contribution from Spillers, Dalgety has lifted pretax profits by less than £2m to £33.3m.

But having steadily downgraded its forecasts since the interim stage the market was braced for worse so Dalgety shares recaptured some of their pre-Spillers popularity adding 12p to 294p.

A whole batch of problems involved in integrating and rationalizing the opportunistic Spillers purchase have been a major factor and indeed Spillers net pretax profit contribution of only £6.7m for eight months points to fairly significant deterioration in that group's earnings towards the year-end. But just as significant has been the near wiping out of United States profits—down from £4m to £200,000—and a near doubling of interest charges to £26m. In the United States the group's frozen vegetable division was badly caught by heavy destocking and Dalgety Fonds ran up losses of £5m before equilibrium was restored.

Fortunately for Dalgety, however, the Australian and New Zealand markets have still been riding high while in the United Kingdom Dalgety's original businesses have managed to lift trading profits £2m to £20.1m despite a good year in animal feeds.

At the end of the day Dalgety can only barely cover its dividend by historic cost earnings, while net debt although almost £30m down on the December level still exceeds £200m and represents a shade under five-fifths of shareholders funds. A £20m extraordinary item will find its way into the accounts reflecting Dalgety's estimation of the integration and rationalization costs of Spillers much of it covering mill closures and a redundancy toll which has already reached 1,500.

## Business Diary: Jardine's midday gun • Archer's baby

vey of quotation, is a who would know that one of Noel most memorable lines with the observation Hongkong they strike fire off, a Noon Day

amorous theatricals complete the rhyme dogs and Englishmen the midday sun? did believe in getting light and the picture shows him tiring same Noon Day Gun, rings to none other prince of Hongkong's fine Matheson.

have been disrupting midday routine a century with its first ordered by the through a mistake, a common at noon, aces who occupied during the last war with the original a replacement was

who have been November in an attempt to

spared this pleasure may make up the increasingly difficult trading relations between the United Kingdom and its embarrassing, successful Far East colony.

Newbigging will be here in his role as chairman of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce and will meet the CBI and industrialists up and down the country.

But what adds a particular frisson to the visit is the identity of Newbigging's travelling companions in the mission. They will be no less than Li Ka Shing, new owner of that once-proud British institution Hutchison, C. H. Tung, the shipowner who earlier this year tucked Furness, Wishy under his belt, and Jack Tang, whose success in the textiles field has proved the envy of all Lancashire.

Delightful as these diversions may be, other activities of Jardine's fellows are likely to be of more pressing interest to the flock of British businessmen who see import-penetration from the east as the very personification of evil incarnate.

David Newbigging, the company's boss, will be swinging his way to our shores in November in an attempt to

patch up the increasingly difficult trading relations between the United Kingdom and its embarrassing, successful Far East colony.

Newbigging will be here in his role as chairman of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce and will meet the CBI and industrialists up and down the country.

Indeed it can, in spite of the fact that Archer is now exceedingly rich on the proceeds of several novels of "faction", one of which proved so offensive to the widow of the late President Kennedy that she felt forced to resign from her senior post with the American book company which had decided to publish it.

Archer, readers may recall, was the former Oxford blue who became Conservative MP for Louth and sparkling political gadfly of the entertainment world only to have in resign his seat in 1974 as the result of an unwise financial investment.

Since then, the books he has produced have astounded the literary world with their ability to sell millions in the face of a talent for words which can, at best, be described as somewhat fundamental.

Reports from London, SW3 indicate, however, that Archer's early penchant for setting up business ventures has not gone unrewarded for some. One of his first brainchildren, an unlikely idea called Babysitters Unlimited, now flourishes under the wing of one Wendy Robertson who has some 150 babysitters and a gaggle of other interests on her books.

The idea of sending freelance babysitters to Babysitter's probably far better. Archer now has given his experience of living off £18 a week, he will probably be pleased to hear of his former company's latest idea.

THE TIMES THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 18 1980

### Economic notebook

## No use blaming the rest of the world

Is the recession in Britain caused by a recession in the rest of the world or is it home grown? Government ministers clearly believe that the first explanation is correct. When unemployment topped the two million mark Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Employment, couched his concern with a statement that the rise showed the impact which the world recession was having on him. The facts do not bear him out.

Good though the increase in attributable profits was rising by 45.6 per cent to £89.7m—the stock market seems in pushing up the shares by 22p yesterday, to be reacting to the terms of the right issue rather than the profits outlook. A 9.5 per cent convertible loan stock is an attractive alternative to the current yield of the shares, especially if investors think that an industrial recovery will bring a mining boom.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

**Mining shares soar in heavy trade**

Mining shares streaked ahead and selective buying made numerous special features, but the market failed to establish any overall trend yesterday.

Relief that RTZ, up 20p to 485p on the day, was raising money with a convertible issue and not ordinary shares gave the market an early boost. Inborders marked up leading shares on the news, but investors failed to take the bait. Trade dried up amid continued uncertainty over the threatened dock strike and when the next cut in interest rates would finally take place.

The main feature among the leaders was an 8p rise on 220p from GKN ahead of today's results, and this helped push the FT index back over 500, where it closed 3.1 points up at 501.4. Other leading shares like Bechtel at 157p, Glaxo at 254p, Unilever at 500p and Pilkington at 228p showed rises of a penny or two but on scarcely any turnover.

Gills saw some reasonable two-way trade and closed 1p higher across the board but with the market trading at this level dealers reckoned that today's new top stock would get a decidedly lukewarm reception. Spurred on by the good news from RTZ and Cons Gold, firms involved in mines seemed strong in heavy trade. South African gold mines opened higher in response to New York closing levels, and went higher on buying from the Cape and London. Although gold closed off the best at 567.50, most mining issues closed near the top with the gold mines index at a record high of 487.9.

Anglo American Gold ended 221 better at 505.1, Hartbeest 22 higher at 340.5, W. Driefontein up 521; to 474, and Blyvoorup up 50 at 970. Prest Steyn rose 12 to 225, and Kirooss 45p to 50p.

A big rise in profits and dividends left Cons Gold 15p higher

at 606p while other mining finance issues like Charter at 258p and Tanks at 35p were both 10p to the good.

Australian natural resource stocks were also firm, recording sizable gains in busy trade. Boggabriville rose 3p to 125p, EHT 20p to 795p, N. Kalgoorlie 8p to 105p and Poseidon 16p to 321p.

Magellan added 10p to 338p and Hampton Trust 4p to 82p while ACM firmed 1p to 20p.

Platinum shares were in demand with big gains from Impala up 38p to 523p and Rustenburg Platinum up 36p to 251p.

Profit news from Burnham underlined a steady tone in oil shares. Burnham closed 16p lower at 104p as the punters cleared out and elsewhere BP closed 4p lower at 352p on reports of a dry well and Shell eased 2p to 411p.

Tricentrol ended 14p lower at 342p, also after trading news, and Lasmo slipped 15p to 68p and Ultramar 4p to 363p.

Second-line shares were a former market with Oil Rig Exploration, the latest newcomer, rising a further 5p to 110p. The Humble Grove trio

of 440p, Aran Energy will not be down. The gasoc is of a flow rate of 12,000 barrels a day from block 26/28 where the operator is BP. But some Irish observers suggest that the find is being sat on in Dublin until the latest wage round there is out of the way.

At 440p, Aran Energy will not be down. The gasoc is of a flow rate of 12,000 barrels a day from block 26/28 where the operator is BP. But some Irish observers suggest that the find is being sat on in Dublin until the latest wage round there is out of the way.

Elsewhere in engineering, Simon Engineering was in demand again after recent results and the shares rose 8p to 265p. Lucas was 4p better at 212p and Wadkin recovered 3p to 78p in the wake of this week's figures.

Brokers were to the fore in insurance following the recent good figures from Willis Faber, up 5p to 250p. Alexander Howden rose 4p to 106p and Hogg Robinson 2p to 140p in brisk two-way business.

were all in demand and Careless Capel gained 3p to 158p, Canadecc 5p to 208p and Marin 3p to 143p. KCA International was a good market climbing 2p to 115p and Premier firmed 1p to 83p.

**Latest results**

Company	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Par date	Year's total
Int'l Fin	—	0.11(0.08)*	—(—)	0.61(0.5)	6/11	(1.65)*
Albany Inv (1)	24.2(22.5)	0.11(0.09)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Bemrose (1)	4.2(6.2)	0.28(0.41)	2.48(2.35)	2(2)	1.12	—(1.19)
Berwick Timpo (1)	1.6(1.5)	0.16(0.15)	6.18(6.18)	1.16(1.46)	7/11	21(1.68)
Burnham (1)	12.1(13.1)	0.16(0.91)	—(—)	0.96(0.95)	3/10	—(1.76)
Burnham Oil (1)	612.5(511)	28.2(20)	—(—)	1.51(1.51)	9/11	—(5.5)
Cons Gold (F)	—(—)	142(88.3)	60.5(35.1)	15(10)	24/11	22(13.5)
Dalgety (F)	1,876(930)	33.3(31.5)	28.3(14.6)	11(11.96)	—(—)	22(20.5)
Eagle Star (1)	29.5(23.4)	—(—)	5.14(5.15)	1.5(1.5)	7/11	—(19.0)
Expanded Metal (1)	18.8(15.8)	1.1(1.0)	2.85(2.37)	2(2)	7/11	—(2.37)
Harrison Cowley (1)	9.3(6.9)	0.7(0.49)	5.38(5.36)	1.41(1.41)	29/10	1.23(1.19)
Legal & Gen (1)	11.5(12.4)	0.61(0.4)	5.82(5.81)	3.0(2.6)	2/11	—(1.25)
Law Land (1)	5.43(3.8)	0.087(0.07)	0.25(0.03)	0.55(0.53)	12/11	—(1.25)
Lidstone (F)	0.8(0.86)	0.03(0.02)	4.5(4.51)	—(—)	28/11	—(1.4)
Phicom (F)	17.7(17.4)	0.42(0.32)	3.7(3.74)	2/1	1.15	—(1.35)
Shaw & Marvin (F)	2.12(1.98)	0.24(0.04)	8.79(8.71)	—(—)	28/11	—(0.35)
Trafford Park (F)	132.6(101.9)	1.52(1.12)	8.27(8.88)	3.75(3)	19/11	61.9(6.8)
Tricentrol (F)	2.12(1.98)	21.4(7.22)	13.19(13.3)	2.8(2.81)	28/11	—(7.0)
US Debutant (1)	—(—)	3.46(1.65)*	—(—)	2.0(2.0)	3/11	—(4.78)
W & C Proops (F)	2.3(1.25)	0.43(0.18)	14.8(12.2)	2.0(1.5)	—(—)	3.0(1.5)
Arthur Wood (1)	1.18(1.08)	0.023(0.02)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. \* = Gross revenue for both years. ? = Excludes special dividend of 0.7p net. ? = Loss. ? = Results for both years are after all charges.

**Westminster's profits soar**

By Peter Wainwright

Westminster & Country Properties, the Basinstone-based property investment group operating mainly in the Thames Valley and the South West, lifted turnover from £1.25m to £2.2m in the year to April 30 last and pre-tax profits jumped from £177,000 to £288,000. Earnings a share rose from 12.2p to 14.5p and the dividend doubled to 3p net or 4.29p gross.

Mr David Parkes, chairman,

**Legal and General tops £11m midway**

said the current year was going well. Rental income was probably half profits now, he said, but the group's policy was to buy sites for development and sell them; they appear as current assets in the balance-sheet. Tax is kept down by the ensuing stock re-sale.

But borrowing to finance this development now totals £2m so the group would benefit from big cuts in MLR. Assets could now be 70p a share.

**Record profit by Epicure**

Epicure Holdings yesterday announced record pre-tax profits, increasing by 42 per cent from £495,000 to £705,000 on a turnover which rose by 34 per cent to £9.2m for the year to June 30.

A gross dividend of 1.7p shows an increase of 25 per cent on last year's total. Profit advances, said Mr R. Bresley, £1.36m at the end of last year.

the chairman, came from the investment, financial and construction industry services sectors of the group.

The sale of Lincoln Woodwells in March reduced the group's bank borrowings by £700,000 and by the end of the year the total borrowing was down to £70,000, compared with continuing underwriting losses.

**Berwick Timpo falls into loss in first half**

By Margarette Pagano

Britain's second largest life assurance group, Legal & General, which manages funds in excess of £145m, yesterday reported pre-tax profits of £11.6m for the half-year to June 30.

After tax, the loss was £288,000 in the first half to June 30. Compounding the gloom, the company noted yesterday that forecasts suggested Christmas trade this year may be only half of the usual level.

Sales from the group's three manufacturers fell by 22 per cent in the first half from £6.3m to £4.2m. The loss compares with pre-tax profits of £1.8m for the same period last year.

Orders, which for the present half year are 6 to 7 per cent down, are some six to eight weeks behind, Mr Ken Simmonds, the managing director, said. "Unless we see an upturn just before Christmas, it is going to be a bad year", he said.

The group's interim dividend is maintained at 2.8p.

Kaufhof sales rise by 6 pc in first eight months

Kaufhof, West Germany's second-largest stores group, posted consolidated sales of DM14.87m (£11.60m) for the first eight months of 1980, up 5.3 per cent from the year earlier period.

Profits had developed "positively" during the first eight months, Kaufhof said, but declined to make forecasts for the full year, noting that the Christmas season was crucial for overall sales.

Sales floor space rose by 2 per cent during the first eight months with the addition of three branches in March and April.

Hasler Holding

Hasler Holding, the Swiss financial company, said yesterday that its net profits rose by 0.7 per cent to 5.13m Swiss francs (£1.3m) in the year to June 30 and gross earnings from its investments rose by 3.1 per cent to 5.05m francs.

Hasler increased its holdings to 7.32m francs from 7.03m francs a year earlier. Sales of the Hasler Group, which specialize in communications

techniques and precision mechanics, fell by 1.8 per cent to 418m francs.

German Philips lower

New earnings of Allgemeine Deutsche Philips Industrie, the parent of the Dutch Philips electronics group in West Germany, dropped sharply to DM12m (£2.2m) in the year to April 30 from DM37m the year before, Philips said yesterday.

The West German group said that "restrained" demand for consumer electronics, a principal cause of the drop in earnings last year, was continuing during the first months of this year.

Falling prices for home entertainment products, competition from the Far East, rising labour costs and the higher cost of raw materials also contributed to the decline in profits, Philips said.

Law Land: Turnover for half-year to June 30 reached £29.18m, against £26.7m. Pre-tax profits were up from £37.000 to £31.02m (against £1.02m). Total dividend, 2.85p (2.4p) gross, was taken up in share options from 36.5p to 41.1p. Short-term deposits increased to £1.8m (£1.5m) last year.

Expanded Metal: Turnover for first half of 1980, £18.48m. Pre-tax profits dropped to £428,000 (against £1.02m). Actions taken to reduce double fixed and order intake at generating set subsidiary was 90 per cent up since the end of year.

Palcom: Turnover for first half of 1980, £17.72m. Pre-tax profits dropped to £428,000 (against £1.02m). Actions taken to reduce double fixed and order intake at generating set subsidiary was 90 per cent up since the end of year.

Burns-Anderson: Turnover for year to June 30, reached £29.18m, against £26.7m. Pre-tax profits were up from £37.000 to £31.02m (against £1.02m). Total dividend, 2.85p (2.4p) gross. Net options for share options from 36.5p to 41.1p. Short-term deposits increased to £1.8m (£1.5m) last year.

Arthur Wood & Son (Longport): Turnover for half-year to June 30, £1.18m (£1.08m). Pre-tax profit, £23,700 (£20,500).

Burns-Anderson: Turnover for year to June 30, reached £29.18m, against £26.7m. Pre-tax profits were up from £37.000 to £31.02m (against £1.02m). Total dividend, 2.85p (2.4p) gross. Net options for share options from 36.5p to 41.1p. Short-term deposits increased to £1.8m (£1.5m) last year.

W.G. ALLEN

Group Results

Turnover £m Profit before Taxation £m Earnings per ordinary share 13.22p Dividend per ordinary share 3.11p

Points made by the Chairman:

\* Group turnover amounted to £3.7 million as compared with £7.5 million and pre-tax profits amounted to £1.02 million virtually the same as last year. These results represent reasonable performance in year which included the engineering and steel strikes.

\* Dividends - Your Board now recommends to shareholders the payment of a final dividend of 3.00p net per share for the year.

\*\* The prospects for the current year are poor. Our orders budget showed a significant improvement in our order backlog. These indications are encouraging.

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## CIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## crucial role played by gold

tide in the affairs and judging from its it is carrying out some along the Zinc and Gold Fields, the biggest such a fifth reported a rise in profit, double earnings per cent, in the end of June. It's pretax profits to the same date er cent to £142m. It's dangerous to this indicates that it would be clude that Salers' new guise or indicated if it still mining finance performs as spec crucial difference.

course, a gold modest way, and trade copper prices, although still going ahead, may a gold as by the whole, how- ever, is closely tied up. The price slumped, despite copper workers' outlook for the not be so rosy gold may be in boom. If one the relative im- vings from Cons' activities it is vital. Price tness was tough, mainly provided manufacturing activities

## Mining

which in most cases are the same mines as those administered by GESA, were £214m, or £10m more.

In other words, earnings from gold one way or another made up 40 per cent of the pretax profit rise.

In saying this, one should not overlook the success in other areas. Cons' Gold's declared policy of employing its gold in the other industrial sectors is paying off.

The other way of looking at this year's result is that more than half of the pretax profit increase was contributed by industries outside both gold and just as important — South Africa. This is a powerful vindication of a management once regarded as far too conservative.

The American recession has reduced Ascon's earnings from steel distribution, but those parts of the company which manufacture equipment for the rapidly expanding steel sector did better. Amazingly, given the world slump in steel steel production and fabrication again raised profits, justifying the

strategy of diversifying. "mini-

mill" would not be at all surprising if this year saw further acquisitions in America. In this respect Cons' Gold takes a different approach to RIZZ, which prefers to buy companies it already owns to buying existing assets at what it believes are premium prices.

But it should not be forgotten that Cons' Gold has mining interests other than South African gold, particularly in Australia. Strong in prices, companies it has bought have brought improved profits from the Roxton mine in Tasmania, while copper and mineral sands also did well; copper benefiting from high prices in the first few months of the year. Illustrating this even the mightiest are subject to natural disasters, however, both are suffered from cyclones.

Even in derailed CCA terms, Cons' Gold's results appear good. The current cost profit attributable to members was £5m against £29m, an increase of 93 per cent. So the final dividend of 40 pence, making 52.1p gross for the year, an increase of 67 per cent, is reasonably covered.

On last night's closing price of 606p up 15p, the yield is around 5.3 per cent, not bad for a company of this size and responsibility. But the variable element is gold: if you think gold will not sustain its high levels or that South Africa is about to blow up, Cons' Gold shares are expensive. Otherwise, the yellow tide will sweep the company forward.

Michael Prest

Mining Correspondent

## Wall Street

New York, Sept 17.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher with the index up 1.16 to a record 1,151, and the average price per share stood at 57 cents.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 15.36 to 961.36, the biggest rise since a 30.72 point jump on April 22. Advances led declined 1,058 to 1,153 as turnover slipped to 1,950,000 shares from 2,200,000 yesterday and was the lowest since 65,230,000 shares traded February 13.

Telidon was a spectacular gainer, surging 131 to 1,950 after a temporary trading halt because of an order imbalance. Analysts said the stock had reached a classic short squeeze in which traders who had sold short in expectation the stock price would decline, were forced to buy the stock back limit their losses.

Tandy was also cited as being in the same category, along with Tandy Instruments and Rola Corporation. However, the computer group in general was strong. Tandy gained 36 to 82.2, Rola 42, and Action 11M, 11 to 67.9 and Honeywell 33 to 93.

In the drug group, Eli Lilly rose two to 52, Johnson and Johnson 13 to 80, Merck 12 to 79, and Schering-Plough 14 to 45.

## US commodities

COMMODITY SILVER futures, after soaring almost \$100 early, plummeted to 1,100 cents, the market's record delivery. Gold was unchanged at 3,251.40, up 1.40. Copper futures, up 1.40 to 2,050.00, peaked Oct. 2, 2,040.00, down 1.40. Lead was 1,289.00, up 1.40. Zinc was 1,388.00, up 1.40. Aluminum 1,189.00, up 1.40. Copper futures were sold 367.00 cents. Gold futures were sold 3,250.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,287.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,257.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,188.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 366.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,286.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,256.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,187.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 365.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,285.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,255.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,186.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 364.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,284.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,254.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,185.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 363.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,283.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,253.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,184.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 362.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,282.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,252.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,183.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 361.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,281.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,251.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,182.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 360.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,280.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,250.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,181.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 359.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,279.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,249.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,180.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 358.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,278.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,248.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,179.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 357.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,277.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,247.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,178.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 356.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,276.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,246.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,177.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 355.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,275.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,245.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,176.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 354.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,274.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,244.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,175.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 353.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,273.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,243.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,174.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 352.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,272.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,242.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,173.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 351.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,271.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,241.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,172.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 350.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,270.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,240.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,171.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 349.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,269.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,239.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,170.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 348.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,268.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,238.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,169.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 347.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,267.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,237.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,168.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 346.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,266.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,236.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,167.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 345.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,265.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,235.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,166.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 344.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,264.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,234.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,165.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 343.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,263.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,233.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,164.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 342.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,262.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,232.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,163.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 341.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,261.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,231.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,162.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 340.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,260.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,230.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,161.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 339.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,259.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,229.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,160.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 338.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,258.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,228.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,159.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 337.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,257.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,227.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,158.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 336.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,256.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,226.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,157.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 335.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,255.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,225.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,156.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 334.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,254.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,224.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,155.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 333.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,253.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,223.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,154.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 332.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,252.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,222.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,153.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 331.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,251.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,221.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,152.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 330.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,250.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,220.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,151.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 329.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,249.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,219.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,150.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 328.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,248.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,218.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,149.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 327.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,247.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,217.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,148.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 326.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,246.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,216.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,147.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 325.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,245.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,215.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,146.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 324.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,244.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,214.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,145.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 323.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,243.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,213.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,144.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 322.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,242.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,212.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,143.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 321.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,241.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,211.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,142.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 320.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,240.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,210.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,141.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 319.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,239.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,209.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,140.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 318.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,238.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,208.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,139.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 317.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,237.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,207.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,138.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 316.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,236.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,206.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,137.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 315.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,235.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,205.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,136.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 314.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,234.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,204.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,135.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 313.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,233.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,203.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,134.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 312.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,232.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,202.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,133.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 311.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,231.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,201.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,132.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 310.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,230.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,200.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,131.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 309.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,229.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,199.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,130.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 308.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,228.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,198.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,129.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 307.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,227.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,197.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,128.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 306.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,226.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,196.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,127.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 305.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,225.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,195.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,126.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 304.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,224.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,194.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,125.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 303.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,223.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,193.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,124.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 302.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,222.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,192.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,123.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 301.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,221.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,191.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,122.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 300.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,220.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,190.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,121.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 299.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,219.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,189.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,120.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 298.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,218.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,188.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,119.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 297.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,217.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,187.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,118.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 296.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,216.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,186.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,117.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 295.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,215.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,185.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,116.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 294.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,214.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,184.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,115.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 293.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,213.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,183.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,114.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 292.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,212.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,182.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,113.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 291.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,211.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,181.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,112.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 290.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,210.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,180.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,111.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 289.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,209.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,179.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,110.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 288.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,208.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,178.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,109.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 287.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,207.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,177.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,108.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 286.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,206.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,176.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,107.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 285.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,205.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,175.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,106.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 284.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,204.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,174.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,105.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 283.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,203.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,173.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,104.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 282.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,202.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,172.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,103.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 281.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,201.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,171.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,102.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 280.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,200.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,170.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,101.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 279.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,199.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,169.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,100.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 278.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,198.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,168.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,099.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 277.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,197.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,167.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,098.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 276.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,196.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,166.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,097.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 275.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,195.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,165.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,096.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 274.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,194.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,164.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,095.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 273.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,193.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,163.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,094.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 272.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,192.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,162.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,093.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 271.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,191.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,161.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,092.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 270.00 cents. Lead futures were sold 1,190.00 cents. Zinc futures were sold 3,160.00 cents. Aluminum futures were sold 1,091.00 cents. Copper futures were sold 269.00 cents. Lead futures were sold





